



## PRESSED HARD.

Two San Bernardino Banks Close Their Doors.

Panicky Individuals Cause an Inopportune Run.

Depositors are Said to Be Secured and Liabilities Covered.

Statement of the Banks' Condition—Slight Run on the First National—Experts Working at the Dyer Bank's Accounts.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 17.—(Special) "Bank closed; depositors will be paid every dollar."

The above notice was posted on the locked doors of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bernardino at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, much to the surprise of citizens generally, though it seems to have been expected by some. The cause seems to have been in the general stringency in the money market, lack of confidence in banking institutions generally, and a three days' run upon this particular bank, caused by a statement circulated among the railroad men by an insurance agent to the effect that the bank was shaky. The Farmers' Exchange Bank has been handling the money for the railroad men, cashing the checks issued by the Southern California Railway Company. The men are paid off on the middle of the month, and because of the time it started, the men withdrew their savings in full, instead of making deposits in part, as had been their custom, and drew out about \$12,000 besides of the money they had on deposit. The excitement caused by these railroad men drawing out their money, spread to others upon the street, who came at 10 a.m. and the in turn checked the bank, more or less broken, extended over three days. H. L. Drew, the president of the closed bank, concluded that rather than risk another day's run, he would close the doors, and did so, leaving the bank about \$14,000.

The amount of the run is not known.

The bank telegraphed to San Francisco and other places for aid on Friday, but could not get it because of the stringency in money. The other banks of this city, however, were able to draw down the bank about \$14,000.

There is a general criticism of the action of the bank in closing its doors with cash on hand. The other banks, especially, feel this, and do not hesitate to condemn the action as irresponsible. Some of the other banks were not notified of the intended closing, and think they should have had knowledge direct, instead of having to surmise what was to come, especially after they had lent their aid. It is stated that about \$60,000 was drawn out during the three days preceding the closing.

The statement of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, filed with the County Recorder, shows the following to have been its resources and deposits: \$1,31,100; and discounts, including overdrafts, \$23,662.54; interest, \$632.35; county warrants, \$212,98; bonds and stocks, \$11,000.87; mutilated coin and gold dust, \$185.48; real estate, \$84,294.12; furniture and fixtures, \$7130.48; cash on hand, \$37,485.70; due from banks, \$26,865.58, making a total of \$408,784.90 as its resources.

The statement shows the liabilities to have been as follows: Capital stock paid up, \$50,000; surplus, \$100,000; undivided profits, \$22,000; cash on hand, \$41,37; due to other banks, \$658.27. There was a balance of \$26,500 of county money on deposit at this bank at the time the bank closed.

The officers of the bank are H. L. Drew, president; S. F. Zombro, cashier; George L. Hiscox, assistant cashier, and the directors are Richard Gird of Chino; H. L. Drew, San Bernardino; N. S. McCabe, Redlands; S. F. Zombro, John Anderson; M. Byrne and James H. Moore. They are all good men, but most of their funds were tied up in real estate, the several members carrying some very heavy mortgages, upon which it will be almost impossible to realize at once. Several of the directors stated that the bank had bankable paper to sell, but none had any cash on \$1 on every one owned by the bank, but it would require several days to get it into shape to make a statement. A. Gerberding of San Francisco, State Bank Commissioner, proposed to the State of the by the closing of the Riverside Banking Company, spent Saturday examining into the affairs of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, but could make no statement respecting it.

The Savings Bank of San Bernardino, under the management of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of course closed its doors at the same time. According to the statement made December 31, 1892, the resources of this bank were, at that time, as follows: Loans on real estate, \$75,385.69; due from the bank, \$1,000; cash on hand, \$91,622.24. The liabilities were: Capital stock paid up, \$10,000; reserve fund, \$2,200; profit and loss, \$164.24; deposits, \$75,385.69; total, \$87,002.24. The officers of this bank are as follows: N. S. McCabe, president; H. L. Drew, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: H. L. Drew, W. W. Stow, M. Byrne, N. S. McCabe, S. F. Zombro, Richard Gird, John Anderson, C. Kurz, James Pleasanton, L. Jacobs, and George L. Hiscox.

The three other banks seem to be all solid. Several days ago there was a short run on the Bank of San Bernardino, but L. Jacobs, whose private bank, it is said, had been preparing for the National and San Bernardino National, was prepared. Each of the other banks is said to have on hand more cash than enough to pay all deposits.

There was a slight run on the First National, as far as it was known, that day. The Farmers' Exchange had closed, but it lasted not more than half an hour, and then deposits were greater than withdrawals. Again in the afternoon some ranchers came in with their teams and drew out their cash. But there was not enough left to cause any alarm. The fact of the others having so much cash on hand seems to have soothed the people of the other banks. Bank Examiner Gerberding returned to Riverside Saturday evening.

## GOOD OPINION

Treasurer Reeves and Commissioner Gerberding satisfied.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 17.—(By the Associated Press) County Treasurer Truman Reeves states that he has \$26,500 of county money on deposit in the Farmers' Bank, and he expects, from what he knows of the bank's securities and assets, that the county will, in a few weeks, be able to draw every dollar of it. Bank Commissioner Gerberding, when asked for his opinion of the cause of the failure, after having spent some hours in examining the books, said that the Farmers' Exchange Bank succumbed to a feeling of uncertainty in the public mind prevalent almost everywhere, and that he was satisfied that the bank would pay depositors every cent due them. Being further asked to state his views he said: "The Farmers' Exchange Bank was compelled to close its doors produced by idle gossip, incident to the present feverish condition of the public mind in regard to finances. In ordinary times this bank could have obtained assistance sufficient to meet all demands, but, in consequence of conditions now prevailing in all money

centers, relief could not be had, and the result is voluntary liquidation. The bank officers will pay it in the hands of the receiver, and he will have assets of \$350,000 with which to pay a total indebtedness of \$214,000. All creditors will be paid in full."

"If the public could understand and appreciate the fact that there is as much money today as there was a few months ago, but that it is stored away in expectation of an unreasonable demand, and, therefore, temporarily withdrawn from its natural channels, there would be no fear of excitement, or runs on banks, and no general consternation of business. A bank agrees with its customer to pay him his money on demand, but this contract is based entirely upon the general average of the demand, which is well established and well known to all. When that average is destroyed, as in the case of a run, a bank cannot meet the demand and the consequence is discomfort and frequently unnecessary loss to both parties. The banks of California are not in any position to do this, and if depositors will but take a reasonable view of their present conditions there need be no trouble whatever, and in a few months the crisis will be over. Business will improve and we shall be in our normal condition of prosperity."

The Farmers' Exchange Bank includes among its stockholders some of the richest men of the State, of whom may be mentioned W. W. Stow of San Francisco, Richard Gird of Chino and the Byrnes. W. W. Stow, N. S. Abel, H. L. Drew, Richard Stewart, James Fleming and John Anderson of this city, the Spence estate of Los Angeles, and Clarence Stewart of Riverside.

The following circular letter was mailed to patrons of the bank this morning:

"After a continuous run on the bank for three days during which time every possible effort has been made by the directors and officers to avert the result, we are compelled to close our doors. This we do with great regret as we are sure that in a few days more we could have realized sufficient means on our deposits to carry us through. Our savings are simple and very short, sufficient means and will be realized theron to pay every depositor in full, dollar for dollar. A full statement of the bank's condition will be published as soon as possible."

DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN.

Some Uneasiness Caused by the Financial Situation.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 17.—(Special) There were a number of deposits withdrawn from the Riverside banks on Saturday; those from the First National almost amounting to a run. This was caused by certain uneasiness over the financial situation, and a feeling that the banks about \$14,000.

There is a general criticism of the action of the bank in closing its doors with cash on hand. The other banks, especially, feel this, and do not hesitate to condemn the action as irresponsible. Some of the other banks were not notified of the intended closing, and think they should have had knowledge direct, instead of having to surmise what was to come, especially after they had lent their aid. It is stated that about \$60,000 was drawn out during the three days preceding the closing.

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CURRENCY SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Shipments of currency by the banks of New York to the interior today aggregated \$1,250,000, of which \$400,000 was obtained at the sub-treasury in exchanges.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Shipments of currency by the banks of New York for the week were \$192,425, of which \$111,746 was gold and \$70,679 silver. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$82,662, of which \$14,317 gold and \$67,345 silver. On deposit at this bank at the time the bank closed was \$14,817 gold and \$1725 silver.

Yesterday the market was quite expressive to the Los Angeles management in the matter of furnishing balls for play, but so long as it terminated in a victory there is no kick coming. No less than six thousand-dollar-and-a-quarter league balls were sold during the game. Fouls of the most unusual and far-reaching proclivities were the most frequent cause of this loss of weapons.

Athletic Park will seat a very large crowd, but it was by no means tested to its full capacity. On Saturday afternoon came out, but that was of it were fully repaid for their trouble and admission fee. The excitement was intense from the very first of the game until the last ball was struck on the plate. Three men on bases with balls, and allowed fifteen balls with bases, total of twenty-two. Mr. Borchers sent a splendid promenade, but only allowed fourteen hits, also a grand total of twenty-two. Mr. Borchers, however, struck out three, while his able-bodied contestants not at all in the strike-out business. This game, putting two and two together, was the best. Mr. Borchers really pitched a better game, scientifically speaking, than Mr. Griffith.

But when it comes down to real action, however, Glenalvin and his hitting team can give only Coney Island cards and spades and still hold their own, and when all will beat any combination in the world. Fifty strikes on cold iron are not as effective as one proof of attack at a red-hot bar. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and here it is. Out of the sixteen runs made by the Angels, fourteen were captured in different stages of the game after two men had been put out. There is some science in that kind of ball-playing, no matter what people may say about luck.

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## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Some Uneasiness Felt Among the Passenger Agents.

No One Knows How Low the Rates Will Go.

Little Travel Eastward Except With the Excursions.

Playing a Passenger Agent for Free Fares—The Roads That Will Make Money—General and Local Notes—Scrap Heap.

Local passenger agents are counting on coming together in a few days to attempt to form another agreement to maintain rates, cut off the payment of commissions and refuse to deal with the brokers. It is not likely that this attempt will be made until word arrives from Chicago that the general passenger agents of the Western lines have finally consented to a new agreement, for until the chiefs can patch up their differences it would be vain to hope that the Pacific Coast representatives will be able to bind themselves to the proposed conditions. Rates here in the meantime are becoming more shaky, with good prospects of a general demoralization, unless something is soon done to avert it. No rate cutting is done over the counters of the regular offices, but transactions of the brokers can be almost traced back to the passenger agents. It was alleged yesterday that a Los Angeles broker had been supplied with a stock of "split" tickets—that is, round-trip tickets from Chicago, with the "going" coupons torn off—and with these he was able to cut the rates on all the lines, buying about six or seven dollars. The daily business East-bound is now light, the only crowds being on excursion days, and the small reductions made by the rate-cutters are not sufficient incentive to heavier travel.

AGREED ON COMMISSIONS.

CHICAGO June 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The lines of the Western Passenger Association today settled the basis for paying commissions. Old rates were adopted, with the exception of that between Chicago, and Kansas City, which was cut from \$1 to 75 cents. This agreement removes the last bone of contention regarding the association agreement.

SCRAP HEAP.

If today is fair there will be a crowd at Port Los Angeles to see the ships and other attractions.

T. A. Whitmore, assistant general freight agent of the Santa Fe's Southern California lines, returned yesterday from a visit to Minneapolis.

The Santa Fe will have two excursions of teachers to Chicago, leaving June 26 and July 5. Passenger Agent Warner will accompany the first party.

Some very unique folders have just been issued by the Union Pacific passenger department. The types of the folders are out of the common being bird's-eye-views of the country traversed by the company's lines, giving a fair idea of the topography.

The Epworth League excursion, under the direction of Rev. Rev. J. M. Campbell, will leave Los Angeles on the 22d inst. with two carloads of people to travel to Chicago over the Union Pacific. More than twenty prominent people are already booked for this excursion, and many others who are not in the league will be members of the party, the same accommodations and rates being available to all.

A Chicago exchange says that if grim determination will do it, the earnings record of each Chicago road will be broken this year. So far the only hindrance to this result was the wretched weather of January and February, when operating expenses were doubled and in some cases tripled or quadrupled. Grain tonnage for the remainder of the year is a doubtful quantity, but it will be well above the average. Should this be so and present rates stand, the Fair Rates maintained there seems no reason to doubt that all or nearly all the Chicago lines will at least succeed in breaking their record on net earnings.

The Kansas City Star tells this: "The passenger department of the Burlington system has just purchased 75,000 fans." The company uses 200,000 fans a year, that cost \$36 a thousand and are considered good advertising matter. The fans are placed where they will do the greatest good, in hotels and restaurants, principally. Recently a Sunday-school teacher asked G. H. Baxter, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, for eighty fans, which she proposed to give her scholars at a picnic. Baxter thought that eighty fans in eighty homes would do the company some good advertising and he hired a man to carry the fans to the woman's home. A few days afterward he received a note of thanks, saying among other things, 'It was so kind of you to send the fans. I thought if it wasn't for the advertisement on the fans they would make splendid souvenirs of the picnic. So I called in some of my pupils who are clever with the brush and they painted the advertisements with water colors. I gave each pupil a fan for a souvenir, and none of them discovered that the fans had been covered with railroad advertisements.'"

Buy Your Summer Wear Early—we can dress you in

STRAW SOFT HATS

In fact, almost any hat you want.

Men's Negligee Shirts

We have all the new styles in flannel, silk, linen, etc.

Men's Summer Underwear Merino, wool, silk, linen, lace, balsiligran, all the new styles.

MEN'S HOSE—all latest novelties.

We sell all goods at POPULAR EASTERN PRICES.

*Fiegel, the Hatter*  
Men's Furnisher  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Under Nadeau Hotel

## Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?



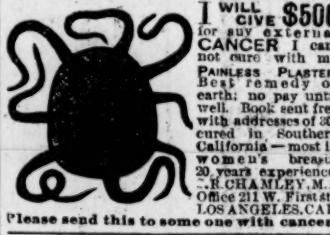
You escape the heat and can enjoy life: fishing, driving, surf, bathing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, etc., including one week's board, in \$3.00 or \$3.50 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will be given to those who will pay the lowest rates in the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring St., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,  
Coronado, Cal.



Please send this to some one with cancer.

I WILL GIVE \$500 FOR THE CURE OF CANCER I cannot cure with my PAINLESS PLASTER. It is a medical earth: no pay until well. Book sent free. Write me at Los Angeles—cured in Southern California—most in months. 20 years experience.

R. CHAMLEY, M.D.

Office of W. W. First, S.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles Medical & Surgical Institute.



Our physicians are graduates, legally registered and SPECIALISTS successfully treat all private diseases, nervous, skin and surgical diseases of men. Medicines compounded in our laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Medical services, etc., etc. Address Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 3 and 5, No. 241 S. Main Street, opposite Hammann Baths, Los Angeles, Cal.

A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co.,  
SPECIALISTS

556 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Positively cure, in from 3 to 60 days, all kinds of

Rupture,  
Varicose, Hydrocœle,  
Piles.

FISSURE, FISTULA, ULCERATION, etc., without the use of heat, dry blood, or detention from business.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE

Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

Positively cure, in from 3 to 60 days, all kinds of

TRousERS 3.50 TO ORDER  
SUITS 15.00!  
GABEL THE TAILOR

413 S. Spring St.

Pioneer Truck Co.

No. 8 MARKET ST.

Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 127.

LOS ANGELES TIMES: SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1893.



## THREE HEROES!

How do you like the fit of their clothes? Ain't they dead swell? It has been reported that this is a picture of Marshal Gard and his two deputies, but we won't vouch for it. We are rather inclined to think that the gentleman with the mustache is the individual that writes those funny jokes in THE TIMES and signs himself "The Eagle;" still it don't matter much who they are. What we want to say is that we don't sell such ill-fitting clothes.



We can fit any kind of a man except a four-legged man. Our assortment is large; our prices small. RIGHT NOW we are offering lots of special bargains in all departments. Have you noticed the extra value we are showing in our middle window in Men's Suits for \$8.85, \$12.50 and \$15.00. Cuffs for 15c; worth 25c. Work Shirts for 25c; worth 50c. Boys' Suits for \$3.95; worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Sailor Hats for 25c; worth 50c.

*London Clothing Co.*

HARRIS & FRANK, Props.

Cor. Spring & Temple.

## CORRECT STYLES!



## NEW DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES

In Natural Wood and Painted.

Several cars received last week and now on display.

## STUDEBAKER

And other first-class makes, as well as lines of  
cheaper goods.

S. W. LUITWIELER  
200 North Los Angeles St.

## MEXICAN TOILET SOAP

Purely vegetable—contains no grease—manufactured in Los Angeles—a home production. Made from the root of the Mexican Soap Plant, that grows so abundantly in California and Arizona. Absolutely the only soap made in America entirely free of all poisonous substances. Our Carbolic Soap will cure Salt Rheum, Ringworm and many other skin diseases. Our Medicated Tar you will find invaluable for all diseases of the scalp and hair. Our Glycerine Soap is the finest in the world for the nursery and bath. Our Almond and Lemon Cream is made especially for the complexion and has no equal. It cleanses the skin thoroughly and leaves it in a healthy and beautified condition. It will remove tan.

### Our Name is Stamped on Every Cake.

Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Benefit yourselves and encourage California industries—keep the money at home. Dealers can get the goods from the factory, 325 New High St., Western Soap and Chemical Co., or from Howell & Craig, wholesale grocers; or from F. W. Braun & Co., wholesale drug-gists. Below are a few testimonials from leading citizens:

LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
DEAR SIR: I have for the last month used your Toilet Soaps, and am free to say they are equal, if not better, than any other I have ever used. When such goods can be manufactured in our city I do not see why Californians should buy Eastern or imported Toilet Soaps, and as a dealer and having tried the goods, it will be my pleasure to sell them whenever so possible. Yours truly, H. JEYNE, Grocer.

Your soap cannot help giving satisfaction, it is as good as any I ever used. R. H. HOWELL, Wholesale Grocer.

We are pleased to inform you that the soaps recently received from you are very handsome, and in appearance superior to any goods of equal quality ever offered. They are neatly and attractively put up and we think will soon sell.

F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

I believe in encouraging home enterprise, and when an article has real merit, as I believe the soap manufactured by the Western Soap and Chemical Company has, I certainly think it should receive consideration from home people. I believe in buying a Los Angeles brand in place of any other in any line of goods.

J. T. SHEWARD, Dry Goods and Millinery.

We are very much pleased at our house with the Toilet Soap manufactured by you, and can heartily recommend it for all its good qualities, delicate perfume, soft and abundant lather and solidity. I am glad to welcome such industries as yours to our community. Yours truly,

JOHN BRYSON, SR., Banker.

THE INFANTA EULALIA

May manage to get along in this country without an American Business College Course, but the average young man or young woman will feel very much handicapped all through life without a Business Education. The

## Los Angeles Business College,

144 SOUTH MAIN STREET,  
Is the place where such an Education may be obtained in all its freshness, vigor and beauty. Look at these intensely practical branches:

Bookkeeping, in all its forms—Commercial Law, in its most practical bearings—Arithmetic, in all its every-day applications—Spelling, Correspondence, Penmanship, Grammar.

### Shorthand and Typewriting,

Banking, Office Practice, etc. Can you afford to do without this training?

Call and see us, or let us send you our fine Catalogue and copy of the "EDUCATOR," a monthly journal. Remember our location—144 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

### Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street.

Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a delicate constitution, has studied under the direction of some of the most eminent instructors in the science and art of healing. He is therefore well versed in all phases of internal and external diseases, chronic complaints, and all kinds of difficult cases readily yield to his skill. Having opened this dispensary, all attendants, patients, etc., will only be charged a nominal price for medicines supplied.

All who are afflicted are respectfully requested to come to the dispensary. We are the best and most efficient, and believe will be given to secure effective recovery.

Fine Lubricating Oils  
Tel. 1174.

## UNION OIL CO.

Fuel Oil.

Lubricating Oil!

—IN—

Wholesale or Retail Quantities.

MANUFACTURERS OF

which are used and endorsed by the best engineers.

Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00  
Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.50 and \$3.75  
Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$6.00 to \$4.50 and \$4.75  
—This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

*Mullen, Shatto & Co.*  
N.W. Corner First and Spring sts.







NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES,  
June 17, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 5 p.m., 29.91. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 50° and 71°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 57°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Attractions at Port Los Angeles today. The steamer Minerva, from New York, via San Francisco, will arrive this evening. The cargo is alongside mammoth wharf. She will be gaily decorated with all her hunting, and through the kindness of Captain Phillips, will be thrown open to visitors. The full rigged ship India from Nantucket has just arrived, and will be the high diver, will give one of his thrilling performances, diving and somersaulting from the height of seventy feet into the ocean. Fishing, from the wharf, is unusual, except anywhere on the coast. Fishermen, who have come and bait can be had on the wharf, where fine sea dinners are now served in a restaurant car. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through. Round trip 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf, the canon and Santa Monica.

Signs are now proprietor coming. Only a short time left; we are really closing out, and offer hats worth a dollar for 10¢, rose moutures worth a dollar for 50¢, good ribbons at 5¢ a yard. Just call and see what a genuine closing out sale of many years' experience we have.

Signs are now new. Southern Mitters, at your own price. Children's hats trimmed with flowers, 25¢. Ladies' hats trimmed with ribbon, 75¢; either worth \$3. Liberal discounts.

Ladies' hats, 25¢. A good stock to select from at Mitters, 240 South Spring.

The C. G. Packard Floral Company's store, 346 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, is reached by every cable and electric-car line in the city, and, as they are going to move, they must sell out at a sacrifice. For instance, roses, 1 year old, 5 cents each. Fine plants in bloom, only \$2 per dozen. Camellias, fine assortment, twelve for \$1. Fuchsias, 12% cents. All in pots, and sure to grow. Stock must be sold.

The best refrigerator made is the new Perfection. It is both cheap and ornamental. For sale by Z. L. Parmeter Company. They are also displaying an elegant and extensive line of china and glassware, lamps and gas fixtures. White Mountain ice cream, 50 cents, at prices now any closing out sale. 292 and 294 South Spring street.

Desmond, the hatter and men's furnisher, has rented store room formerly occupied by Bon Mache, No. 122 South Spring street, for thirty days, and will, on Thursday, June 23, commence his annual clearance sale of surplus and broken lines in hats and men's furnishing goods. Six thousand dollars worth of stock must be sold regardless of cost.

The prices are always less than you are expecting at Woodham & Co., and when you are dealing with buying furnishers, there you're going to make a lot to buy something else with. This isn't always the case everywhere. People of moderate means can find no more satisfactory place to trade. No. 324 South Spring street.

Paris, patterned linens, draperies, Satin, silk, Val, &c., &c., No. 123 South Spring street. They carry the largest line of the latest designs, and the best goods and the lowest prices. Preserve your pictures by having them framed. See their display of fancy hat and newspaper racks, they are beautiful.

The Ninth Infantry Band at Santa Monica. Tomorrow this excellent organization will give one of its delightful concerts from the band stand on the esplanade near the Southern Pacific depot at Santa Monica. Round trip via the line 50 cents. See their time table.

Prof. Lovinsky's orchestra will give a free concert at Redondo Beach Casino Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. A fine programme has been arranged. Only 50 cents for the round trip. Santa Fe trains leave First street at 9:05 a.m., 10 a.m., and 1:30 p.m.

Desmond's annual clearance sale of surplus and broken lines in hats and men's furnishing goods will this season be held in store room No. 122 South Spring street. The sale will commence next Thursday and for thirty days the public can secure garments never before seen in Los Angeles.

The following deaths were reported yesterday by Funeral Director, Bowers & Bresce: J. W. C. Miller, age 63 years; Victoria J. Wright, age 45 years; John F. Prevee, age 20 years, and Calvin P. Stevens, age 80 years.

First Congregational Church corner Sixth and Hill streets pastor, Dr. Huntington, will preach at 11 a.m. upon "Perfect Love Casting out Fear," and at 7:30 p.m. upon "Preservation, Sanctification, Glorification."

Catalina Sunday excursion. The short trip is via the Southern Pacific Company's San Pedro, San Pedro, and the Arcadia depot at 8 a.m. today. On the return trip arrives at 7:45 p.m. Round trip \$2.50.

Prof. Bowman will deliver a free lecture at Turner Hall tomorrow evening. Subject: "The True Mission of Free Thought." Lecture given under the auspices of the Liberal and Progressive Union.

For the benefit of the poor property you wish to sell, exchange or rent, J. D. C. P'Journe, No. 136 Broadway, will do their best to find you a customer. If they fail it will cost you nothing.

Only two weeks left in which to get a chance on that elegant \$100 gold watch at McRae's, 110 North Spring street. Get in and order your suit, as the watch goes July 1.

Elegant and stylish suits to order for \$25. Made by the best workmen in Los Angeles. You save just \$10 on these suits. Joe Poelman, the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street.

Do you need a tonic or blood purifier? At this time of the year Bellan's La Grappe Cure is the best thing you can get. It will straighten you up and keep you in health.

A sermon on "The Childhood of Jesus" at 11 o'clock, and Children's day exercises at 7:45 is the order of service at the Temple Methodist Church today.

Herr Arnold Kieffer, German classes in the Santa Monica public school building will be organized July 3. Address Postoffice box 508, Los Angeles.

\* Gas stoves from \$5 to \$40, hardware refrigerators, \$8 to \$50; gasoline stoves, all prices and kinds. F. E. Brown, 314 S. Spring st.

For cheap livery and good turnouts go to the stable. Special attention given to boarders. No. 628 South Main street.

Blue and black clay workers, tailors, or drapers. First-class work. Joe Pöhl, the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street.

The same furniture minus the fancy prices is what you will find at Woodham & Co., No. 324 South Spring street.

Half rates on Southern Pacific Company. One fare for the round trip to all points in Southern California every Sunday.

Swiss embroidery, articles from Pasadena. Address W. M. Haradon, 40 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woolacott, agent. Also Duff Malt.

Mr. William Pflueff will teach all summer in his new studio, Potomac building, room 102.

Furniture is wheat bought and sold on Marigold, 6th & Rutledge, No. Court street.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware lumber, B. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact."

Bakersville, 218 N. Main, Lanfranco bldg. New Jewel vapor stoves and many other kinds at A. B. Chapman's, 434 S. Spring.

James M. Morris, agent, and agents Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Fashionable stationery and engraving at Han-Koo, No. 110 South Spring street.

Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1.75 a dozen. Goldbeam, 236 South Main.

Dr. W. W. Fleming, throat, nose and ear, 121½ South Broadway, room 1-3.

The School of Art and Design. Summer term will August 31.

Kate E. Stiles of Boston, test medium, Forest Hall, No. 107½ North Main

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

street, this afternoon and evening. Admission 10 cents.

For furniture—Woodham & Co.'s, No. 321 South Spring.

Stoves. C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main. "The Unique" kid-glove house.

The bakers' strike has about ended, and most of the men have returned to work.

The Electricians defeated the Twelfth Street Browns by a score of 18 to 11 yesterday.

The last afternoon concert at Westlake Park by the Douglas Military Band will begin at 3 p.m. to-day.

There were undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Annie McMonigle, J. C. Conley, Gray & Davis and Ollie Wellborn.

Signatures are being collected for a petition which asks the City Council to make a hill near the eastern end of the Ninth street hill a public place. The petition has been signed by 1,000 persons.

The city fathers are to meet at the Latham School of Gravity and Art at the Los Angeles Theater promises to be of unusual interest. A special feature will be the production of two sparkling little comedies, *A Box of Monkeys* and *A Little Treasure*.

A number of people who have been shipping oranges on consignment through the Southern Pacific have received their money back.

For instance, roses, without labels, 1 year old, 5 cents each. Fine plants in bloom, only \$2 per dozen. Camellias, fine assortment, twelve for \$1. Fuchsias, 12½ cents. All in pots, and sure to grow. Stock must be sold.

The best refrigerator made is the new Perfection. It is both cheap and ornamental. For sale by Z. L. Parmeter Company. They are also displaying an elegant and extensive line of china and glassware, lamps and gas fixtures. White Mountain ice cream, 50 cents, at prices now any closing out sale. 292 and 294 South Spring street.

The City Council tomorrow will be asked to appropriate \$1,500 for the expenses of the celebration. Under the charter the Council can appropriate any sum up to \$3,000 for such celebration, and the committee will ask for half the maximum amount in view of the heavy expenses of the display.

The following additional private sub-

scriptions are reported by the Committee on Finance:

Southern Pacific Railway Company, \$150; J. D. Bicknell, J. P. Taggart, E. D. Maxwell, Southern California National Bank, Muller, Bluet & Co., Los Angeles School of Gravity and Art, \$100; Los Angeles Theater, \$100; C. A. Jones, Adloff, Hirsch & Frank, Union Ice Company, W. H. Wilson, C. F. A. Last, City of Paris, D. McCarry, J. T. Stewart, L. J. F. Los Angeles Soap Company, Baker Iron Works, S. C. Dodge, Santa Fe Mills, Simon Maier, W. C. Furrey Company, \$10 each; Kirchhoff, Cuzner & Co., W. H. Perry Lumber and Milling Company, Stimson Mill Company, L. W. Billin Lumber Company, Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, \$20 each; Behymer, Kitts & Vivian, \$25; Terminal Railway Company, \$50; J. W. Robinson Company, \$15; Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, \$800; E. F. C. Klocke, D. F. Donegan, Merriam, S. Nordinger, R. G. Lunt, L. Ebingen, Nicol the Tailor, J. L. Lowman & Co., Eagleton & Co., Goss & Oliver, Charles Goss, F. E. Howes, J. M. C. March, Leon Escalier, C. M. Hanson, H. Mogrove, E. Bouton, Seigel, M. S. Hewes, D. Desmond, cash, H. F. Voller, S. A. Randall, J. W. Griffin, J. Koster, A. E. Pomery, J. A. Salley, R. Grand, Crocker Company, J. W. Frey, S. B. Caswell, Vachas & Co., Thomas Strohm, Ramish & Marsh, Lazarus & Melzer, Southern California Music Company, E. Germaine, J. Kahn, J. King, Frank Kelsey, \$5 each.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Regular Weekly Bulletin for Southern California.

Following is the weekly crop bulletin of the Weather Bureau, for Southern California for the week ending Monday, June 12:

The week was characterized by a continuation of the cold, foggy mornings and warm, clear weather in the middle of the days, mentioned in the bulletins for the past week. Heavy fogs predominate over the coast districts, especially an appreciable amount of moisture, which was sufficient to corn, beans, and vegetables, but which had a tendency to mildew apricots, or cause them to blister when the sun came out. A few light showers occurred, but the rain was not heavy. Late potatoes are to be harvested in the western portion of the eastern districts on Monday, but was not sufficiently heavy to do injury. The temperature ranged between 50° and 60°, with a tendency to increase in the afternoon. The temperature ranged between 50° and 60°, with a tendency to increase in the afternoon.

It is reported generally in good condition, but maturing slowly; warm, clear weather is needed to bring them to maturity.

The beans have been abundant, and grain, except the late sown, promises a fine yield of excellent quality. Oranges are beginning to disappear, except late varieties, and attention is being given to discontinuities.

The Los Angeles market contains cherries, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and Arizona grapes of fine appearance and quality. Peaches are expected to be in market in a few days. Reports in detail are as follows: All over the county there is a good crop of apricots, which had a tendency to mildew, but which had a tendency to mildew apricots, or cause them to blister when the sun came out. A few light showers occurred, but the rain was not heavy. Late potatoes are to be harvested in the western portion of the eastern districts on Monday, but was not sufficiently heavy to do injury. The temperature ranged between 50° and 60°, with a tendency to increase in the afternoon. The temperature ranged between 50° and 60°, with a tendency to increase in the afternoon.

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## CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

The New Summer Fashions for Mountain and Shore.

Latest Models for Suits, Full Dress and Everyday—Number and Kinds of Gowans—A Simple French Model—Overcoats.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, June 17.—"I would rather stay at home than get ready to go away," sighs more than one mother looking over last summer's wardrobe; she knows before she tries them on that her daughter's gowns will be above the knees, and will split at the shoulders, and that the boy's shirt-cuffs will be half way to their elbows. But she doesn't mean it, and after the first courage is over, she enjoys replenishing the stock of dainty clothing for her little flock.

Perhaps there is to be a change in the programme, and instead of going to a farmhouse where the children can light-heartedly wear their old clothes, they are to be taken this year to some resort where it will be necessary to be more particular about their outfit. But, nothing need be done but to tastefully attire, to have as many changes as possible. We Americans do not think as the English do, that the fit of a child's gown is of no importance, and that she should be provided with just enough to get along with and nothing for show.

## NUMBER AND KINDS OF GOWNS.

A talk with a sensible woman who has gone about for a number of seasons, and whose children are always suitably dressed, has resulted in hints useful to other mothers.

Never go away for the summer with less than three or four gowns apiece for the children. Not all are new, but the old ones are always remodeled.

"I divide them in this fashion: Three, the very best, that is for special occasions such as christenings, houses, and entertainments. One of these, a white one, will do for a bright Sunday morning, but it is not often worn out of doors. These three costumes are apiece with fully one-third of my money, allowing for a buy good lace embroidery, and one of the gowns must be of silk.

"Then I have three more, second best, for afternoon gowns and Sunday wear, provided two are made of white and light fabric, material, preferentially white serge for wear on cool days. The dark one is for mornings and wet days, the light one for afternoons and evenings when no wrap is needed sufficient to warm up a cotton gown. The two are, in addition to the traveling costume, for I always find that there are excursions for which that should be kept, and that my children to look respectable on such occasions—not as though they had to return because they had nothing to wear.

"The remaining six frocks are plain, and gingham, made exclusively for mornings, and pretty enough to be worn in the afternoons."

## NEW FASHIONS.

The play of fashion did not engulf the children early in the season, but has now swept over them, and the summer styles show great changes from the spring novelties.

Children's cotton gowns are made very full; some of them are gathered, and they are sewn together, or on either side of a band. For a child 5 years of age the skirt should be two yards wide; for one 12 it should be three yards.

The skirt necessitates shortening the frocks, which is perhaps the most noticeable of the season's changes. Though the Kate Greenaway length is still to be seen, the children will no longer be compelled to lift up the petticoats when going up stairs, for the new skirts are to be three inches above the ankle. Older children will wear them even shorter. From 5 to 12 the prescribed length is just above the knee.

Most of the skirts for ordinary gowns are plain. Some white goods are hemstitched, and, occasionally, a band or band of drawn-work is shown, and some gowns are tighted up with various colored ribbons; but the elaborate patterns of the last few years have disappeared.

## A GOOD TRAVELING GOWN.

A good model is of navy-blue serge, trimmed with red cloth and gold braid. The skirt is very full and is sewn on to the broad girdle, which is smoothly gathered at the waist, coming high up under the arms. This girdle is edged with gold braid, is cut bias in front, one piecelapping over the other. The jacket is cut blazer fashion. The straight revers are of the red edged with gold braid, the under ones of the same, and the edges of the jacket are turned sharply back, forming what may be called long, straight "lappels" from the lower edges of the jacket to the bottom of the jacket. The skirt is finished with a broad band of red with edging of gold. A similar trimming forms a cuff for the full hem.

## INSTEAD OF OVERCOATS.

You will find a spring overcoat an absolute boy for whom you are taking a boy for a squirrel by the sea. These are not expensive unless you go to fine Melton and colors which sell expensively. A beautiful little reefer for a lad six years old is made of gray serge buttons with dark blue, inch wide hems.

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## A FRENCH MODEL.

A beautiful "pique gown," a French model for a little Fifth Avenue lady of ten summers, is of pale green crepon, splashed with white silk spots. It is in the English style, very full, with a wide skirt, which has about six inches of white lace flounce, slightly gathered and about six inches in depth.

A bertha matching the flounce, but two inches narrower, is box-pleated and set on just below the neck skirt. The wide belt forms the waist. The triple belt is of pale satin ribbon in straight folds, brought smoothly across the back and pointed slightly upward in front, finished strap-fashion, with cross pieces and short ends. The sleeve is full point, half covered and the hand bertha has the light-tightening over part covered with lace to the full width.

## A SIMPLE MODEL, BUT ALSO FRENCH.

A gown with a guipure, to be worn by an older girl, is of pink crepon, with full, plain, gathered skirt sewn to the waist, which is merely a straight strip of material in three pieces, the seams coming under the arms, exactly like the waist of a man's flannel petticoat, with straight shoulder straps. This waist is trimmed with three rows of narrow, black, feather-edge ribbons, and finished with a rosette of the same at the left side, in front, and two rows at the back, one at the top of the waist, and the other at the bottom. The shoulder straps have four bands of the ribbon.

This excellent model can be copied in cheaper materials. It could be used for white gauze, substituting black velvet for the ribbon. Cotton crepon would be almost as effective as the

more expensive material. These cotton crepons, from 12½ cents to 25 cents a yard, are among the prettiest goods shown this season. They will wash beautifully if treated like flannels—that is, immersed in warm soaps, rinsed gently back and forth through the hot water, then clear water, carefully squeezed dry and pulled and straightened, but never ironed.

A pretty little frock for afternoon wear for a five-year-old rosebud is of striped cord, blue and white, with bracelets of the lovely new embroidery which is an open work, and looks like a braid edge. The waist is an old-fashioned square yoke pulled down to the skirt join line. The embroidery is brought plainly over the sleeve, with just enough fullness to shape it properly, and it does not meet either back or front. This embroidery is one of those little things which touch the observer's mother, will refurbish last year's gowns, and make them look in the latest style. The sleeve is not only full but has an additional puff about two inches wide sewn in above the bertha.

The idea dominant in women's dress is that of making the figure and the shoulders—has now extended to children's waist trimmings. Care should be taken, however, not to go to extremes with those under 5 who are as broad as they are long, even in the simplest costumes. But for a slender child nothing could be prettier.

A quaint little long frock, which one who delights in odd designs and who can afford enough changes to render such things inconspicuous might wish to copy, is for a child 2 or 3 years old. It is the dotted Swiss with four deep flowers which encircle the bottom of the skirt to the waist. The waist worn over a guipure, is very short! It has but little fullness and is finished with a belt of insertion through which two rows of narrow white satin ribbon are run smoothly and fastened with a rosette at the back. The guipure sleeves are very full with square caps.

## GUIMPER.

There is a change in guimpes. They are no longer full, but few silk ones are shown. They are of embroidery or lace and set smoothly front and back.

The favorite summer lace for children is point d'esprit. Point de gaine is considered too heavy for lawns, though it may be used with crepons or silk. Narrow valenciennes is used for finishing the bretelles or ruffles of chambry or gingham, but it is not fashionable for those costumes.

## A WHITE NAISMOON.

A simple little frock for a child of 8 is of white naismoon with a deep hem finished with hem stitching. The waist, worn with a guipure, consists of four wide box plats back and front, with a belt of insertion through which the bretelles are fastened at the bottom of the skirt to the waist. The waist worn over a guipure, is very short! It has but little fullness and is finished with a belt of insertion through which two rows of narrow white satin ribbon are run smoothly and fastened with a rosette at the back. The guipure sleeves are very full with square caps.

## WEATHER MAIS SENT OUT ON BICYCLES.

As soon as map No. 1 is completed and the forecasts from it made, it is taken to the lithographer, drawn on stone, and run through the press.

for house shoes, and they should have one pair at least of "toe shoes," which are kept absolutely for "boots." They are going where there is a fashionable promenade, patent leather vamps are desirable, but for country wear along roads, rough leather, making like polished calf-skin. Baskets and brogues are as popular for boys as for girls, but they will not stand the hard wear and getting wet that black can be made to survive.

## BATHING SUITS.

Bathing suits are easily made and it is much nicer for the children to have their own. Needless alarm, however, is often felt about those hired. Salt air and salt water are excellent disinfectants, one runs little risk.

For bathing tell me one finds a silk sleeve preferable to the orthodox flannel. It does not cling, and is lighter to wear.

MARGARET COMPTON.

## "OLD PROBS."

Daily Weather Map and How It Is Made at Washington.

The Bureau Cipher and the Forecast Man—A Million Newspaper Weather Maps Made Daily—Sent Out on Bicycles.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—At 8 o'clock this morning, and evening, Eastern standard time, a small army of 130 Americans go through with cursing evolution.

The most curious feature of the evolution consists in the fact that no two of the men are in sight of each other, but are scattered over the United States from Eastport to San Diego, and from Key West to Tatoosh Island.

Another curious feature of this evolution is that it consists in the examination of instruments and registry of observations, and not in the handling of guns.

The evolution begins with the setting of the barometer, and ends with a hasty deploy to the nearest telegraph

special messages, and the forecast of official himself.

The operators set up (from the dictation of the translator, and the calls of changes of pressure and temperature from the clerks in charge of the corresponding maps) the table which appears on the right-hand side of the Washington weather map.

Their work is made easier by what are called "logotypes," that is, types with several letters or figures on each piece. For instance, the letter L means "rain," and the letter D means "dry" (light wind). They are on one piece of type. The same is true for the "29" and "30," which occur so often in the first column of figures.

The symbol map is a composite of an especial kind. It consists in their proper place in a skeleton hand map the symbols of the direction of wind, clouds and rain or snow, as they appear on the map.

THE FORECAST MAP.

Last, and most important, is the forecast, special, and ditties are delicate and peculiar, as it belongs exclusively to him to make from the map the forecast for thirty-six hours ahead.

When the data have been entered by the clerk on map No. 1, he takes at himself to complete and to make his station to take the "forecast" from his station and hand them over to the compositors who, having now completed the table, set up the forecasts which appear in the lower left-hand corner of the map.

The forecast is official first draws in the lines which pass through all points on the map having the same pressure. These afford him a key to the meteorological situation, and are the best guides in predictions.

He then draws in the "isotherms," or lines passing through the points having the same temperature.

He now dictates his forecasts, and in these he is guided by the maps constructed by his knowledge and experience, and by the best son of instinct which is incapable of definition, but which, it is safe to say, is possessed by everybody.

WEATHER MAPS SENT OUT ON BICYCLES.

As soon as map No. 1 is completed and the forecasts from it made, it is taken to the lithographer, drawn on stone, and run through the press.



The forecast room, Weather Bureau, Washington.

station. The order, the precision, and the timing of the different parts of this evolution are regulated with the greatest possible accuracy.

The object of all this is the telegram to be sent to the main office at Washington.

This telegram has to include the data from each station needed for the semi-daily weather map, and this telegram is not the least interesting, but certainly the most important.

Such is the making of the map at the main office at Washington.

With changes in details, much the same process is gone through at seventy-three other stations in the United States. The cipher, in the great cipher maps at these stations, is made by the bureau, and less complete, but they are often more beautiful specimens of workmanship.

In all, about nine thousand weather maps on separate sheets are issued daily, or about two million, seven hundred thousand per year.

NEWSPAPER WEATHER MAPS.

Still smaller maps are now printed in many of the great metropolitan daily.

This cipher when translated, reads:

New York city, 8 a.m., the barometer stands at 30.15, the thermometer at 70°. The wind is east, at 10 miles, and has snowed to a depth of four inches.

The velocity of the wind is 44 miles per hour. The minimum temperature is zero, and the dew-point zero. The sky is half covered with nimbus clouds moving eastward. When the wind was highest, the velocity was 60 miles, and the dew-point zero.

Blue is the color for the seashore.

If you are going to the mountains, make reddish in brown or red, but water, water, is particularly bad for salt water. It is liable to fade and streak after a few days.

The weather observer for children should be kept, and that my children to look respectable on such occasions—not as though they had to return because they had nothing to wear.

The remaining six frocks are plain, and gingham, made exclusively for mornings, and pretty enough to be worn in the afternoons."

## NEW FASHIONS.

The play of fashion did not engulf the children early in the season, but has now swept over them, and the summer styles show great changes from the spring novelties.

Children's cotton gowns are made very full; some of them are gathered, and they are sewn together, or on either side of a band. For a child 5 years of age the skirt should be two yards wide; for one 12 it should be three yards.

The skirt necessitates shortening the frocks, which is perhaps the most noticeable of the season's changes.

Though the Kate Greenaway length is still to be seen, the children will no longer be compelled to lift up the petticoats when going up stairs, for the new skirts are to be three inches above the ankle. Older children will wear them even shorter. From 5 to 12 the prescribed length is just above the knee.

Most of the skirts for ordinary gowns are plain. Some white goods are hemstitched, and, occasionally, a band or band of drawn-work is shown, and some gowns are tighted up with various colored ribbons; but the elaborate patterns of the last few years have disappeared.

## A GOOD TRAVELING GOWN.

A good model is of navy-blue serge, trimmed with red cloth and gold braid. The skirt is very full and is sewn on to the broad girdle, which is smoothly gathered and about six inches in depth.

A bertha matching the flounce, but two inches narrower, is box-pleated and set on just below the neck skirt. The wide belt forms the waist. The triple belt is of pale satin ribbon in straight folds, brought smoothly across the back and pointed slightly upward in front, finished strap-fashion, with cross pieces and short ends. The sleeve is full point, half covered and the hand bertha has the light-tightening over part covered with lace to the full width.

## INSTEAD OF OVERCOATS.

You will find a spring overcoat an absolute boy for whom you are taking a boy for a squirrel by the sea. These are not expensive unless you go to fine Melton and colors which sell expensively. A beautiful little reefer for a lad six years old is made of gray serge buttons with dark blue, inch wide hems.

## OVERCOATS.

You will find a spring overcoat an absolute boy for whom you are taking a boy for a squirrel by the sea. These are not expensive unless you go to fine Melton and colors which sell expensively. A beautiful little reefer for a lad six years old is made of gray serge buttons with dark blue, inch wide hems.

## A FRENCH MODEL.

A beautiful "pique gown," a French model for a little Fifth Avenue lady of ten summers, is of pale green crepon, splashed with white silk spots. It is in the English style, very full, with a wide skirt, which has about six inches of white lace flounce, slightly gathered and about six inches in depth.

A bertha matching the flounce, but two inches narrower, is box-pleated and finished with a belt of insertion through which the bretelles are fastened at the bottom of the skirt to the waist. The waist worn over a guipure, is very short! It has but little fullness and is finished with a belt of insertion through which two rows of narrow white satin ribbon are run smoothly and fastened with a rosette at the back. The guipure sleeves are very full with square caps.

## SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS.

I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. This is done for the health of the feet, and especially when he knows it is "that overcoat." Its sphere of usefulness extends to girls also, as it is just the thing to be worn under the thin guipure so fashionable this summer.

The costume is completed by a blouse waist of red silk, dotted with blue. It is complete, too, without the blazer, so that may be discarded when it is too warm.

## A FRENCH MODEL.

# SMOKETTES

5c. HAVANA FILLED CIGAR

Esberg, Bachman & Co., San Francisco  
Distributing Agents.



The Visalian agony is over. That is, one phase of it is over. The bushwhacking bandits, thugs, cut-throats, assassins and Claude Duvals of the San Joaquin Valley are in limbo and are thoroughly filled with sinkers.

George Gard and his fighters were too much for them, and the sleuths of the raisin region are filled with disgust and prunes.

For ten long, bloody months the sheriffs of Fresno and Tulare counties have been made monkeys of by a couple of as common villains as ever went: unhung, and it remained for a man from the country south of the divide to go up and capture a band of braves who could shoot and stay.

O mute, inglorious train-robbers! what a spectacle you are! Covered with blood and grime they bring you in and fling you into a cell like any other ordinary thief, and there you are. Those Winchesters of the pursuing party have plugged you so full of lead that there is no room for glory in you. You are a beastly lot, and the country is well rid of you.

If it only is!

But is it?

Look out for the second phase of Evans and Sontag, for, by gracious, their last end is in danger of being worse than their first, if you humans don't watch out.

For the first thing you know the female jackasses who break loose in this country at times will be bringing flowers to the captives.

They will be telling them up with pie.

They will, in their mauldin and idiotic way, be glorifying the beastly miscreants as the Poet of the Sierras has glorified them.

And any such a racket as that would break the Eagle's heart.

It was enough that an irresponsible dreamer, who no one holds to account, should go into the mountains and make much of them. Now if the women get in a weaving way with their posies and provender, I want to tell you that the Eagle bird is going to use language that will jar on somebody.

It should be made clear, plain and distinct that those two outlaws are all that that term implies, and that the only thing they well deserve is a right lively hanging.

When that feat is accomplished, if it ever is, this bird of the broad and sweeping wing will shout a pean that will be heard plus around the planet.

\* \* \*

By the way, there seems to be a bit of a joke on somebody about Joaquin Miller's interview with the bold bandits, and printed in a San Francisco newspaper, for the two fine worthies, at present the center of attraction in the jail at Visalia, say they never saw the Poet of the Sierras in their lives.

Now either the little boy lied, or else the bandit has been playing the singer for a sucker.

Which is it? The Eagle knows not, as it were, but if I was the boss of a San Francisco newspaper, instead of a bird of freedom on a tall tower, I'll bet any quantity of things that I would find out, and that right quick.

But, whatever are the facts in the case, it is all right.

The man who goes out of his way to laud and besmirch with sympathy a couple of common murderers like the two gentlemen of Visalia, deserves to

be thought an ass or a liar or anything else particularly offensive.

There is not the least thing in the world about Sontag and Evans to command sympathy or admiration. They are a pair of Ishmaelites, who got just what they deserved, as far as it goes, and the feeble attempts to defly them is as senseless as it is futile. The great American people have them sized up about right, or else the Eagle bird is off his perch.

You ought to see those machines down stairs that set up things. It is the greatest show on earth.

A fellow sits down in front of a little jigger like one of those typewriting layouts, and jabs and jabs, and keeps a jabbing.

Then when he gets tired of jabbing he pushes down another jigger, and a whole circus turns loose at once. A whole lot of brass things, with notches onto 'em, go skallywagging down a toboggan slide with channels into it, and drop right where they belong. Then the jabbing artist turns a crank and hot type metal is summoned right quick from the inner mazes of the machine, and squirts itself onto the brass things, and makes a line of type quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson. Then the fellow that formerly was jabbing at the jigger that looks like a typewriting layout goes at it again just like he was mad at something. And so it goes—et cetera, to the end.

When you, indeed, children, are a great show, and it is beginning to be the sentiment around here that life wouldn't be worth very much without them. And then observe, will you, how lovely the stuff is that they set up. No type turned other end up, no battered 'x's nor limping g's—just nice, clean, new print right out of casting-box every day of your life.

Isn't it just great?

And, therefore, the Eagle bird desires to utter a shriek of triumph for Mr. Mergenthaler, who "got it up"—that is, got the machine up.

What a head he must have onto him to think out all those cog wheels and belts and springs, and the other paraphernalia sufficient to stock up a large machine shop.

What an idea factory! What a gigantic achievement!

In the dim and distant away-off-yonder some fellow may get up some sort of a thing that lays over Mr. Mergenthaler's Linotype, but I want to tell you, just between us, that he will have to get up mighty early in the morning and stay mighty late at night to do it.

Therefore, and hence, here's three screams for Mr. Mergenthaler and his Linotype machine! THE EAGLE.

## FEMALE "VAGRANTS."

Lillie Summers, a rather good-looking female, was before Justice Seaman yesterday charged with vagrancy. A plea of not guilty was entered and the examination was set for the 28th inst.

Mrs. Murphy was up for intoxication, but sentence was suspended with the distinct understanding that she would not imbibe so freely again.

Jessie Dayton, another unfortunate female, was arraigned for vagrancy and pleaded not guilty. After the matter had been more fully explained to her she changed her plea and was sentenced to thirty days in the City Jail. Sentence was, however, suspended for five days, in which time the erring girl was told to leave town.

## CHARGED WITH FELONY.

George Miles, the Santa Monica man who has of late attained so much notoriety because of his peculiar conduct in reference to family matters, was arraigned on the charge of felony, and the preliminary examination was set for Tuesday. His bail was fixed at \$1500.

## TOO HANDY WITH HIS WEAPON.

Fredericka Pelissier, charged with exhibiting a deadly weapon, was examined in Justice Austin's court yesterday. He was found guilty, and will appear for sentence tomorrow.

Gen. William Mahone of Virginia has permanently retired from politics, leaving the Republicans of that State without a leader. He is quite wealthy, and says that public life has no rewards nor temptations for him.

It is estimated that 115,000,000 copper pennies have been lost to circulation in the century since the United States began to coin money.

## THE COURTS.

### TWO VERDICTS IN THE CLARK INSURANCE CASE.

#### THE PLAINTIFF CANNOT COLLECT ON HIS POLICIES.

#### DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST THE TERMINAL COMPANY OF \$500.

#### HOW THE SUPERIOR JUDGES RANK ON SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—JUDGMENT AGAINST STIMSON AND BRADY FOR \$1000.

#### THE CAUSE OF CLARK VS. THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXIV.

TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$3 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, May, 12,067 Copies.

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## Minimizing War.

Will the time come when the pruning-hock shall go away with the scalping-knife? The Frenchman who discovered melinite, has, it is said, invented a new gun, which can be carried on a light wagon, and is capable of discharging 25,000 projectiles in an hour, with such force that at a distance of 500 yards none of the present armor-plated or fortifications are capable of resisting it. Those who disapprove of war should rejoice at each improvement in these death-dealing engines, for they hasten the day when the slaughter and destruction will be so immense that resorts to force will have to be abandoned. In this connection it is interesting to note that the British House of Commons has passed a resolution cordially sympathizing with the efforts of our Congress to conclude treaties of arbitration and expressing the hope that the British government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States in this direction. During the discussion Gladstone reviewed the history of the arbitration movement, and referred to his own idea of a central tribunal, composed of representatives of the great powers. What monument could more happily mark the close of this century than the establishment of such a tribunal?

## Freedom's Object Lesson.

There are many ways of writing a nation's history. Great and noble deeds belong to all lands and to all peoples. So knit together are the different nations of the earth in this modern age of the world's history that each government of the civilized world has more or less a share in the triumphs for the rights attained by other nationalities than its own.

National isolation is a feature of the past. The old Rome of the Caesars, holding the whole world in its tyrannous grasp, and making its laws for all nations, those alike willing or unwilling in their adherence to the central power, could not today maintain its supremacy over the world. The seeds of liberty have been too widespread, and the idea of human freedom too widespread for civilization to sit unconcernedly by while the yoke of unsparring tyranny is put upon its flows.

One characteristic of these latter days of the nineteenth century is the sympathy evinced by enlightened nations for those who are struggling upward toward higher levels of freedom. The whole civilized world knows that the failure of popular government in America would be the death knell to the fondest hopes of the race. And so it is that American history—the history of the great principles upon which this Government is based, and for which the national soldier fought in the late war of the rebellion, is not all being written upon our own soul, or upon the perishable pages of a book, but is being engraved in monuments of imperishable marble for future generations to study.

## Doctors Disagree.

The regular army of doctors in Los Angeles are making preparations to treat the guerrillas, who, under all sorts of guises, make such inroads on their receipts. This sort of war has been going on from time immemorial, but it has never accomplished much, mainly because the public look on with indifference, if not with actual sympathy toward the irregular practitioners. What is heretical in medicine today may be orthodox ten years hence. For instance, the homoeopaths and eclectic are combined in this movement with the allopatahs, whereas a few years ago members of those schools were regarded as quacks. Except in the branch of surgery, which has made noble advances, medicine can as yet scarcely be regarded as an exact science. Witness the proverbial disagreement of doctors as to the treatment of even simple cases. And when the "regulars" have no better ground for assaulting the "irregulars" than that the latter "advertise in the papers," then indeed are they hard pushed for reasons.

## Chinese Phenomenon: in America.

[Forest and Stream.] It appears to be very clearly demonstrated that the Mongolian pheasant can stand the winters of New England and Northern New York, and that he had nothing to fear from climate on his last visit. This has been demonstrated, I think, to a certain extent.—Somerville Journal.

Among California's contributions to the World's Fair is the original one of an artistic musical album, about the size of a good family Bible, and which contains the portraits and biographical sketches of twenty-five Californian composers and twenty-three musical instructors. Each composer has contributed in manuscript an original production. The volume is uniquely and handsomely bound, and the work will furnish another evidence that California does not lag away behind her sister States in that which goes to embellish civilization.

President Cleveland said a few days ago that "the financial question was the only one that is menacing the prosperity of the country." Has the "robber tariff" anything to do with the situation? If it has, why doesn't the Democratic administration hurry up and fix it?

That artesian water is not in all cases inexhaustible was shown years ago in the Santa Clara Valley, and has been again proved recently at San Bernardino, where, owing to the large number of wells that have been sunk in the vicinity, the wells which supply the mun-

icipal system diminished in flow so that even pumping works failed to draw sufficient water, and the city has had to contract for a water supply with a land-owner. Yet, in the mountains back of San Bernardino, there is sufficient water, when properly developed, to supply a large manufacturing city.

The first and only accurate, technical, up-and-down description of the linotype machine has been given by The Eagle. He screamed it down from his perch last night, and Mr. Mergenthaler's matchless machine threw it into line-of-type form pretty quick. Follow The Eagle and you will find it—the description, not the bird.

## MEMORIES.

Oh, deep within my soul are hidden ways

Where silent-fleet Memory walks and lingers lovingly with well-remembered

Gladness, and lives where echoes still the laughter

Of Happiness. The turf is green where

Did walk; the streamlets sing where

Faith did hold

Her way, so tender-eyed of old, and bright

The sun with flowers where Trust did dream

Young Love whisper his sweet words,

Still gleam; so

Marble white, the palaces that Hope did garnish with all precious

stones; still

Sing the birds of Heaven, such notes as are

Attuned to youth's and childhood's ears; and still

I see the meadow lands of clover bloom;

The scarlet and the gold of the rich, wild

Honeysuckle, sweet with sweetest fragrance;

Hea the hum of happy bees, the buzz of

Summer flies with crystal wings where

rainbow

Gleamed; see, golden winged, the butterfly

Thriving the wayless air; welcome

The June Morn's fair, all dewy, sweet and cool,

And her

Golden hours drowsy with odors from a thousand flowers; her still, soft eyes,

Was starry, thick with gleam of

fireflies light; and the great skies were full of silence

And the great stars and constellations that had

Its star. Oh, those tender, loving days!

A mother's love was there, and there was sweet.

Caresing tenderness, easing heart hump-

And ever glad childhood's happy laughter.

And faith serene, unquestioning, and a heart with open door for all the world.

Doubt

Had not entered. Sorrow was white-

Tears held rainbows, for the light fell through them

All. Life was glad. O tender, loving days!

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

is now ascertained beyond doubt that women first appeared upon the English stage between November, 1660, and January, 1661. On January 3, 1661, at the Haymarket, it is said, that he saw "The Beggar Bush," and being well done, and here the first time that I ever saw women come upon the stage."

Nearly every day flowers and fruit

are sent by Mrs. John Rockefeller to St. Luke's Hospital across the way from her house.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt uses asters of roses, which is said to cost \$5 per bunch, one drop of which is a veritable perfume.

Ernest Carnot, the eldest son of the President of the French Republic, is a mining engineer. He will leave France early in July for South America on a tour of inspection for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, of which institution he is a member.

The visiting Infanta's name is pronounced in Spanish as if spelled a-olah-lee-a, with the accent on the next to the last syllable and the initial vowel run together. The name is Greek, and means "well-spoken."

Miss Anna Nettie Moore is engaged on her stage reminiscences. The London Chronicle says that she has written to her friends in Louisville asking for recollections of her first appearance in the local theater, as well as for copies of the notices in the Louisville press, and of the old theater programmes of her early performances.

## GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS.

A Branch of the Order to Be Established in This City.

There is no work for women more noble and ennobling than the work of nursing. Nurses have to endure much loneliness and isolation, whether they are engaged in private hospitals, or hospitals, or even when they are off duty. Many of them have no home life, and when they are not engaged in nursing patients, are often confined to a little room in a lodging-house. Very few people appreciate the aristocracy of the profession, and the trials of the life of a professional nurse. To remedy this to some extent, the Guild of St. Barnabas for nurses was founded about eight years ago by a Boston clergyman.

There are now branches in every large city from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hundreds of nurses are thus associated together in their interesting and useful work.

A branch of the society is about to be opened in Los Angeles by Rev. B. W. Taylor, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and a member of the

Albion Society. The name of the

Albion Society is the one strong point

in the Guild of St. Barnabas. If those who are qualified for membership will please send a note to Rev. B. W. Taylor, St. John's Church, corner Adams and Figueroa streets, stating their willingness to become members, they will be notified as to time and place for the first meeting to organize a local branch, and to gain information regarding the society.

## CURRENT HUMOR.

Among the latest forms of entertainment is to have an evening with the poets. There is no place on the programme—Buffalo Courier.

Maudie (poetic) April showers bring May flowers. May (practical) April showers aren't on it with the young man who is now calling on me.—Puck.

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Maude (po

# J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

→ This is Los Angeles' greatest dry goods house. The growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city. Everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair, is the motto we stand by. Growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.

Monday's offering will be the choice of an extra fine lot of photogravures handsomely framed with back and glass complete to every purchaser of \$5 worth of goods in any department, and with each purchase of \$10 worth or more the same class of pictures with handsomer frames. These pictures are worth from \$4 to \$8 in any art store. Monday we give them away. We anticipate the largest selling of the year. Size of pictures, 20x26 inches.

#### A good merchant becomes enthusiastic

OVER THE GROWTH OF HIS BUSINESS; he watches and nurses it and is eager to see it grow. The bold operator startles the world with his ideas, and with the vigor he attacks the stronghold of old fogeyism. A. T. Stewart was the first man who struck out boldly with full-page advertisements; before his competitors recovered from their surprise he was the merchant prince of America, and died worth his millions. A few years ago newspapers achieved wonders in issuing so-called blanket sheets of sixteen pages; now the newspaper world is startled with 100 and even 135 pages in a single issue. Ten years ago Los Angeles was a village; today it is the most prosperous town west of Chicago. Tons upon tons of advertising matter has brought Southern California into prominence before the world. We are today the most prosperous city in the State; we have startled the world by a speedy recovery from the bursted boom; now no longer a boom town, but a prosperous city, known all over America and Europe as a resort of untold worth. Everywhere people have confidence in Los Angeles. The outlook for the future is not only bright, it is brilliant. The merchant of today has it within his grasp to help along the Chamber of Commerce by *instilling confidence* in the business of the city; to *advertise* it in a legitimate and healthy way; to forward her commercial importance; to point with pride to the wonderful improvements made by the railroads; to our harbors at San Pedro, Redondo and Port Los Angeles. San Francisco has ruined her commercial importance by fighting the Southern Pacific Railroad. We believe in building up in place of tearing down; to lend aid to all public improvements. Now is the time to push trade when large numbers of commercial travelers are here with their fall goods. Let us all do missionary work and show these travelers from ocean to ocean, these walking advertisers that Los Angeles is the most prosperous town west of Chicago—and we can. Monday we make the most radical bid for an enormous trade ever made by any class of business in this city. Elegant framed pictures with glass and back complete, size 20x26 inches, will be given free to all purchasers of five dollars' worth of goods in any department. A finer frame will be given with a ten-dollar purchase. These pictures are sold at \$5 and \$8 in any art store in this city—Monday they will be presented free. Here is a strong bid to fill this store as never before. Read every line of this advertisement; there are bargains worth looking after. Now pushing out to greatly enlarge trade. We expect everybody Monday.

#### It has been our aim to avoid

EXTREME NOVELTIES IN ALL CLASSES of goods and purchase goods suitable for the masses. We do not cater for trashy trade, neither do we cater for buyers of extreme novelties. The majority of people buy popular-priced goods, good wearing serviceable goods that have an appearance of neatness and style without being loud in design. With this object in view we can safely say no house in this city can compare with the rapid progress of this in sales. Laces and Veilings are most desirable this season. We have selected this class of goods with the one object in view—the best styles at moderate prices. Our Lace Department has been a pronounced success and the sales have been very large. New, clean, desirable and stylish laces at a moderate price. Matched patterns for trimming, now so largely used, in a big assortment of styles. Monday will be the greatest dry goods day of the year.

#### Listen to this song.

GOLD-PLATED BREASTPINS THAT WILL not tarnish, not one dollar, but 25c. Gold-plated Toothpicks, not fifty cents, but five cents. Gold-plated Collar Buttons, not 25c, but five cents. Fine Leather Pocketbooks, not one dollar, but fifty cents. All-leather Purses, not 50c, but 25c. All-silk Ribbons not 10c and 12c a yard, but 5c, all colors. And yet with all this we present free to all purchasers of five dollars' worth or more a handsome framed picture free. These pictures are sold for \$5 to \$8 in this city, here absolutely free. It pays to tell the truth. If you see these pictures you will say Sheward is an awfully truthful man. Maybe you would prefer a doll; real kid body, bisque head, if you prefer. All toy dealers sell this doll for \$1.50, here free as gooseberries.

#### Ladies' fine blouse waists for a dollar.

LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS \$1.50 AND \$2; ladies' cambric, lawn and woolen wrappers \$3 to \$8; ladies' strictly all-wool jackets \$2; all-wool capes \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.50, \$9, \$10. Linen, silk and mohair dusters for traveling. All-wool cape newmarkets, suitable for traveling, \$5; down from \$12.

All-wool Henriettes were 75c, Monday, 50c; all-wool crepons were 75c, Monday, 50c; all-wool fancy weaves were 75c, Monday, 50c. Elegant framed pictures free with a \$5 purchase.

#### You make the same amount of money

GO FARTHER MONDAY THAN EVER BEFORE in your dry goods purchases. Think of this. Our entire stock of all-wool dress goods worth 90c and a dollar a yard will be sold Monday for 75c. Our entire stock of all-wool dress goods marked 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, will be sold Monday for 50c a yard.

#### Overturning old fogeyism.

LARGELY INCREASING TRADE. BIG INDUCEMENTS throughout the house. Today the live, progressive house of the city. The crowds Monday will be immense. All dress goods worth a dollar a yard will be sold for 75c Monday only, and with every purchase of \$5 worth or more we give a kid body, bisque head doll free. This doll is worth \$1.50 in every house in the city. The greatest inducement ever offered in this city.

#### Going after big trade.

MONDAY ALL DRESS GOODS MARKED AT 60c, 65c, 70c and 75c will be sold for 50c a yard. Won't there be a rush at the dress goods counter? In addition to this we present to every purchaser of \$5 worth of goods or more a fine bisque head, kid body doll 20 inches long, and a perfect beauty. This doll is sold all over Los Angeles for \$1.50, and any merchant who sells this doll for less than \$1 will lose money. We are very largely increasing trade in every department. Read every line of this advertisement. There is money in it for you.

#### Monday's sale will be one of big proportions.

THE LAST TWO MONDAYS' SALE OF linens run up into big figures, and the linen department created an immense amount of remnants. Any good merchant knows remnants are a detriment to any stock. Monday we offer all linen remnants at one-half the marked price; some run a yard and a half, others one and three-quarters; some two and two and a quarter yards, and others two and one-half yards; a \$3 remnant goes for \$1.50; a \$2 remnant for \$1; a dollar remnant for 50c. We are doing the big linen trade of this town. To every purchaser of \$5 worth or more in any department we present a handsome bisque head, kid body doll worth \$1.50 free, Monday only.

#### It seems as we are about through

WRITING THIS AD NOTHING HAS BEEN said about those Empire skirts. Don't forget them please. This is the only place in the city you will find them. We would not have had them only by making them ourselves. You are undoubtedly very much obliged to us for our thoughtfulness, but never mind, it is always that way here.

#### Why not keep the sun out of your eyes

BY INDULGING IN A CARRIAGE PARASOL \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50. We sell all goods at a reasonable profit, and encourage large trading by a lowering of prices. We cater for the medium trade—the large buyers of dry goods; not too fine, not too cheap; just right; that's our way, and it seems to take. Monday there will be a crowd; undoubtedly. Get your Monday morning's work done early and come and spend the balance of the day with us. Plenty of restaurants close by where you can buy your own lunch.

#### The richest and most elegant souvenir

EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC WILL be offered Monday. To say that we will have a crowd is putting a mild phase upon the question. In addition to the dolls to be presented Monday, we also offer elegant pictures framed in the most artistic style, with glass and back complete. We have two qualities of frames, each has five different styles, and the pictures are sold in any art store for from \$5 to \$8 each; the size of the pictures is 20x26 inches. One lot of pictures with five different styles of frames will be given with a five dollar purchase. Another lot of pictures in five different styles of frames will be presented with a ten dollar purchase or more. These pictures are on display in our show windows. Real works of art. When we go after trade we go after it right. There is nothing slow about this house only the elevator, and it gets there all the same.

#### Sun Hats, Seaside Hats, 25c and 50c

NEW STYLES AND GOOD STYLES; WIDE brim, sun extinguishers. The tip end of your nose is safe under one of these. Hats! If you need anything in Millinery now; you can buy it cheap; every hat must go. Old millinery is like old bread—nobody wants it; our millinery is all new this season; if we carry it over it will be stale bread next. Now is the time to buy *stylish* millinery cheap. All this season we have been doing a very large business in millinery. Now is our time to clean up stock and your time to profit by it.

#### We are overturning the old

CONVENTIONAL IDEAS OF DOING BUSINESS in a slow and easy way. Trade almost doubling over a year ago; there has been an awakening all along the line. Ambition holds sway in every nook and corner of this house, and today more trade is coming here than ever before. New developments, new ideas, progressive ways, energy. Last Monday was the largest day of the year; the two previous Monday's big sales were overturned. Tomorrow, Monday, the strongest bid ever made for trade will be made; extraordinary inducements will be held out. You as buyer of dry goods and a searcher of bargains cannot afford to pass this house without coming in. Glance over the articles displayed in our windows, carefully read every line of this advertisement; we speak the truth, we hold out no false ideas; deceit is lying, it is criminal. A year ago the newspapers teemed with "whacks" at our advertisements, at our methods by competing houses. Where are they today?—filching the style and mannerisms of these advertisements. Where is our cloak trade today?—it stands head and shoulders above the trade of any three of the largest cloak houses in the city. Where is our linen trade today?—we sell more linens in one day than any other single house sells in a week. These are facts—strong, stubborn facts.

There will be a Dress Goods sale Monday.

There will be a Linen sale Monday.

There will be a Ribbon sale Monday.

There will be a Corset sale Monday.

There will be a Cloak sale Monday.

There will be a Millinery sale Monday.

We make the effort to overreach the big sales of previous Mondays. Monday we present free to every purchaser of five dollars' worth of goods or more a handsome kid body Bisque Head Doll, worth and sold in every house in this city for \$1.50 each. Monday free with a five-dollar purchase.

#### Navy Blue Twill Flannels

FOR BATHING SUITS. WITH THE AID OF a Butterick Pattern you can save at least one-half over the price of a ready made bathing suit; they will undoubtedly be fuller and fit more comfortably and easily. White Twill Flannels for outing dresses. Storm Serges in navy blue for the seashore. Outing Flannels in fancy stripes and checks. We have a new line of styles in Butterick Patterns that are as neat as a pin.

#### We emphasize the good qualities of the

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS. THEY ARE made to fit comfortably and to give the form a superior figure. They are reasonable in price, and an elegant corset in every respect. Unlike all fine-fitting corsets they are reasonable in price. You can purchase a perfect-fitting Royal Worcester corset for \$1; the best long-waisted corset you ever saw for \$1.25; this corset is equal in every respect to any \$2 quality in any other make. This is a truthful statement, and hundreds of ladies in this city will verify it. When you buy a Royal Worcester you buy an article that no other manufacturer can better. They are the best; best in fit, best in style, best in form. The price takes in the best class of trade from \$1 up to \$6. We sell the Royal Worcester silk pongee, the lightest and airtest corset, and the most pliable. Try a Royal Worcester; you will never regret it.

#### The most liberal advertisers

IN ALL THE LARGE CITIES OF THE UNION do the largest business. In a recent interview with the advertising manager of one of the largest dry goods houses the statement was made that their full-page Sunday advertisement showed more than the doubling of sales over the sales when the advertisement is left out. Our own sales show fully as great a ratio of gain. This business has been brought into prominent notice by persistent advertising. Houses in this city, who have depended largely upon their reputation, have their reputation left, but do less than one-half the business they formerly did. Houses who have gone into extensive advertising have stepped to the front. Monday we cut, fit and baste cloaks free for all who buy their material here; in addition to this we present a handsome framed picture, size 20x26, free to all purchasers of five dollars' worth of goods or more. This is the strongest bid ever made for trade by any dry goods house in this city.

#### All Dress Goods marked 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c

MONDAY, 50c A YARD; PLAIN AND FANCY styles. All dress goods marked 85c, 90c, 95c, \$1, will be sold Monday for 75c a yard; this includes every yard of all wool goods in the house. We aim to draw the crowds. Elegant framed pictures free to all who purchase \$5 worth or more in any department. Monday's sales will reach large proportions; you will undoubtedly be here.

→ If you want good treatment, if you want to be treated upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be waited upon in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you to come and see us. This is attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be waited in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you to come and see us. This is Los Angeles' greatest dry goods house.

Monday we will present free to each purchaser of \$5 worth of goods a handsome kid body, bisque head doll. All stores in this city sell the doll for \$1.50. We give them away Monday, or you may have the choice of one of our fine pictures, size 20x26, framed in the highest style of art with glass and back complete. One present only to each buyer of \$5 worth or more. This store is getting mighty interesting. Undoubtedly we will have an enormous trade.



DRESSING FOR NEW LONDON.

What Will Be Worn at the Yale and Harvard Races.

New Yachting Gown Under Lock and Key—The Henley Boat Meets—A Dark Blue Costume—Blue and White—A Stunning Coat.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The wheel, be it of fortune or that quirk as fickle goddess fashion, turns unceasingly and inevitably repeats itself.

The first one of the Harvard and Yale races, now exciting the interest not only of their respective crews, colleges and backers, but also of the feminine contingent, which is more loyal than the ring to its favored colors, took place on Lake Winnipesaukee, about forty years ago, under the dove-like eyes and the modest modes of the demure classes of that sentimental period.

The contrast must be striking to those whose memory carries them back to that first race, when they contemplate the crowds who now gather along the shores of the Thames at New London to assist at the fashionable function and view it from the decks of magnificent yachts and observation cars.

It is a delightful scene—this dainty crowd of beautifully dressed women and men. This is truly a period of brilliant hues and bird of paradise plumage. Never before did a throng of women present such a kaleidoscopic effect. It both reflects and robs the sun of its noon-day glory.

#### THE HENLEY BOAT MEETS.

The races at New London—recall the gorgeous panorama the Thames presents when all England gathers for the Henley meet, and for a week makes that point a perfect garden of color—the sweetest event being the races for the diamond sculls which, by the way, were once won by an American.

It is a picture—the double lines of houseboats, with their bright awnings and roofs decked with plants and flowers and crowded with beautifully dressed women—the gay colors of their parasols and gowns against the lovely background of green on the shore; the clear, rippling water dotted all over with all sorts and kinds of craft filled with young girls and men wearing blazers that might be felt a mile padding, and rowing, and poling up and down the stream, and having any amount of quiet fun. That stretch of a



Mrs. Jack Bloodgood's New London gown.

few miles along the Thames is one of the loveliest and brightest landscapes in the world.

We have not yet arrived at enjoying life from the houseboat point of view, or only in rare instances. It is sure to come in time, and open up a newer and more delightful field for the summer months than any of the watering places can offer.

Now, with the turn of the wheel, the fashions turn, and the first races are with us once more—and as for the "Book of Beauty" style—it isn't in it. The fin-de-siecle young woman knows her world. We are a healthier race, with less pose and affectation. Even the fastidious Byron would chaff at his own past antipathy to seeing the fair one feed, could he brush with a group of up-to-date jolly girls now preparing and arranging in their thoroughly practical way the most fetching and man-slaying thing in yachting and boating life.

All that is smartest of the fashionable world is always to be met with at New London. Prominent on such occasions are Mr. and Mrs. Adeé—Mr. Adeé is well known in connection with Yale interests—and Mrs. Adeé can sail her boat in a rough sea with all the aplomb of an old salt; she and her husband spend many happy hours passing up and down the sound, "the world forgetting" for the time being. Wearing Yale colors will be handsome. "Bob" Cornell and his charming wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Whitney, whose son is a junior at Yale, and many others.

On the Harvard side will be the "Bud" Appleton of Boston, F. H. Appleton, famous once as the master of the Meadow Brook Hounds, and married to Miss Lanier of New York, the Montgomery Sears—Mr. Sears curiously enough was a graduate of Yale in the class of '77—and Fiske Warren and his young wife.

#### A DARK BLUE COSTUME.

Mrs. "Bob" Cornell has a smart frock perfectly adapted to the occasion, of dark blue diagonal cloth, its plastron of red point de soie embroidered with gold and soft-colored silk. Its large revers extending well over the shoulders and back and face with blue silk, its sleeves composed of three frills of the cloth to the elbow lined with red silk, and its skirt slashed up to show narrow strips of the embroidered silk.

The toque is trimmed with stiff wings and red silk.

GRAY AND YELLOW.

The dark and piquant beauty of Mrs. Reginald Rivers will be set off by a tailor-made gown of light gray tyeed, its circular skirt finished with several rows of stitching at intervals; the coat is a cutaway, with deep rolling collar and revers; the Tattersall waistcoat is of canary yellow, spotted with black. The black sailor hat has black quills and stiff pompon of yellow velvet.

Mrs. Burke Roché will be faultlessly correct. She proudly boasts that all her hats and gowns are made here under her own suggestions and directions, knowing full well what a trunk full of disportments even New London can send over.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, avelte and graceful, will be beautifully gowned in soft gray-green cloth of indescribable hue; over this she will wear a long plain jacket of eminence shade cloth, its full skirt lined with satin, and trimmed with cut steel buttons, a chic garment, light in weight, but sufficiently warm to keep of any chill in the air.

#### COSTUME OF BLUE AND WHITE.

An extremely stylish gown of blue diagonal cloth will be worn by Mrs. Jack Bloodgood. The skirt is a succession of bias flounces, laid out without fullness and piped with white cloth. The bodice is of blue plaided chiffon with a ruffe of white muslin lace; gimpure is the correct face for this season—it sleeves formed of three ruffles of the chiffon to the elbow. Worn with this bodice will be a broad silver belt, made of rare antique silver book clasps linked together, having a chatelaine

now worn in violent contrast, as formerly.

The hats, dented and twisted, will show pompons and rosettes, with a band around the inside to raise them from the face and pose them coquettishly on the bushy-crested wavy hair. There is a fancy for turning the hair in front sometimes with a rosette, often with a flower or loops of grass. Wings and bows will not be aggressively rampant in the New London crowd. One will be struck with the flat effect, rabbit's ears of velvet, stiff pompons of flowers, or a quill here and there giving the necessary relief.

#### AN EXCITING YACHTING SEASON.

From present indications the yachting season will be one of unusual excitement owing in a large measure to the international races, which take place in the Thames.

Also, the Leewardahada Yacht Club has taken a new departure and opened its doors to women who are yacht-owners, giving them the privilege of joining the club, subject to the same rules of election as male members. Miss "Pussy" Breeze is famous as the first lady unanimously voted permission to fly the club's pennant.

This liberal and broad-minded act will do much to encourage women of large fortune to set up yachts of their own. Abroad it is common enough to find women who charter sea-going boats for long cruises, and some few possess their own yachts. In our country women as a rule have been more dependent on husbands and brothers, and have not gone in for such responsibility on their own account.

However, already there is a keener interest displayed in seafaring topics, and as an inevitable result where one set is concerned, arises the serious question of dress.

Serges, flannels and soft wool tweeds are *de rigueur*, but our climate is so varying that cooler weight materials are admirable. That called sail cloth is the very latest novelty; it is a soft and pliable woolen fabric with a loose weave, has little weight, but sufficient warmth for our summer seas during July and August as fair-weather wear.

For rough weather navy blue serge is correct, and no other material is so adaptable to both ornamentation or severe plainness. It can be made in an infinite variety of ways and combined with so many colors that one loses sight of monotony in the ever fresh effects.

White flannel is always interesting and becoming if not so useful, trimmed with braids and worn with pretty jackets and bodices of color.

One needs to have on hand a double-breasted reefer jacket lined with silk, a yachting cap with a peak or soft white cloth, which will fit over the head and defies the wind and waves; an ulster made of the new diagonal waterproof cloth, cut with one deep cape or three smaller ones, and silk lined—life on board would not be, at times, worth living.

#### DINNERS ON BOARD.

But others than seamstress gowns are necessary for a long cruise. Dinner on board is a delightful function, and one for which hostess and guests unite in making themselves attractive, particularly so when in port of Newport and New London. Then open house is kept and guests are numerous. Here come into play pretty effects in nun's cap and sailor and striped crepes, in sea-green, grey, gold dust and steel gray, all of which light up well when combined with bright amber ribbons. One must not be too fine for such occasions, but every pretty conceit if demit-toilette is admirable.

#### WHITE SERGE AND YELLOW SATIN.

Another smart gown for New London is of very soft white serge. Its circular skirt, which maintains in most of the really well cut gowns and hems so beautifully, giving just enough fullness without exaggeration, is made over yellow silk, suggesting its color through. The full blouse is of deep corn-yellow satin, and has large balloon sleeves. The sleeveless jacket of the white wool crossing in front has no darts, the fullness left by their absence being held imperceptibly into the bias coat-skirt, which is perfectly plain and round. Flat gold buttons finish the jacket. The hat is a chip with black velvet bows and two stiff black velvet wings.

One of the tailor-made costumes for the races is of fawn-colored tweed over a double-breasted brown holland waistcoat showing a white shirt and cerise silk tie. The straw sailor has a black band. The shoes worn are brown. The only touch of color is the cerise tie.

#### GOLD EMBROIDERED WHITE WOOL.

A beautiful white flannel gown has an Eton jacket embroidered in gold, close fitting and attached to the skirt at the back, which is quite full, with a deep band of the gold embroidery. The bodice is of changeable blue, with reflections of pink and yellow. One of those pulsing little toques, composed of rabbit's ears of velvet, with huge orchids in tones to correspond with the bodices, is to be worn with it.

#### A STUNNING COAT.

A young girl with blonde, wavy hair, will wear a daring garment made by a famous New York tailor. It has three capes, the upper one of dark blue cloth, the second of white, the third of red, the edge of each bound with a dull gold cord. It is at once patriotic and less coyante than the description indicates.

#### OTHER GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES.

There will be numbers of plique, duck, dotted plique and Holland frocks, made mostly with Eton or Figaro jackets.

#### THE DINNER DOWNS FOR THE CORSAIR.

A pretty gown to be worn on the Corsair is of fine cream canvas, made very full, and arranged to hang over a pale pink silk shirt. It is trimmed with bands of cream lace. The bodice is of amber silk, green and pink, cut surplice and the fullness in front drawn down under a shaded ribbon waist belt, fastened with buckles of cats-eyes, and from the buckle hang long ends of the ribbon. The deep capes over the shoulders are of cream lace. A silvery-green crepe is another most beguiling gown kept under lock and key for one of these dinner occasions. Across the bust line is a full coquille of pink chiffon, the crepe gathered above it into a straight band of shimmering emerald beads. The sleeves are simply loose puffs of the crepe to the elbow, finished off with bands of the head trimming. An exquisite shade of pink satin ribbon is arranged as a corslet, and a band of this ribbon is carried up over each shoulder, the standing-up loops looking like a deliciously-tinted butterfly on the wing. The deep Spanish collar of the skirt has a coquille of chiffon at the top.

Life on board any of the fine yachts, such as the Corsair, with hosts like the Pierpont Morgans, is one long round of gayety and delight. They are apparently kept in commission for the benefit of the owner's particular friends, and the hospitality is never failing.

#### ISABEL DUNDAS.

MY SUMMER TRUNK.

A French Woman's Dainty Caprice to Perseus.

It is certainly a commonplace looking affair—this summer trunk of mine, shabby in fact; but if you will just lift the lid you will admit that a sweater receptacle for trivols and fripperies it would hard to find.

The idea of fitting up an all-around sachet of such generous proportions was suggested to me a few weeks since by a dainty little Frenchwoman, who carried out the pretty notion in one perfume. Her gowns and gloves, ker-

chief and lace parasols and lingerie were always as fragrant as if just lifted from a bed of violets. Of course, all the women in the hotel where she was staying were quickly captivated by the delicate witchery of this flower-like caprice, and industriously set their wits to work to discover the true origin of the odor which was being so expertly carried out.

Madame Rivers was determined to keep the pleasing secret all her own, was very shy in her confidences, so that the nine-days' wonder finally died a natural death. One morning I received a summons from the French dame. When I reached her apartment I found madam's maid up to her elbows in laundry.

"We are going away," said my friend, "but before we part I will, if you wish, confide to you the perfume mystery, which," with a little laugh, "seems to have excited a good deal of curiosity. Here it is."

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment as I gazed upon the exterior of a big Saratoga that looked as if it might have been around the world so long, so well-traveled and labeled, in sides. But its proportions became a matter of trifling importance when with the lifting of the top a faint but subtle fragrance floated out into the room. In a moment the atmosphere of the apartment was violet-laden. Tray and bonnet-box, side-pockets and parasol case, in truth not a square inch of the leather-covered trunk but had been supplied with a padding, through which was scattered the rarest of violet powder, together with a sprinkling of the always delicious Florentine orris.

Thinking to myself, here is a capital idea, and I went straight to my room to make perfume paddings for myself, and I never fold away for future use a dainty gingham or a crisp organdy in my violet-lined trunk, that I do not regard the setting up of the same as a positive inspiration.

There is nothing more troublesome about the operation. You simply need a few yards of violet-laden cheesecloth, white, if you prefer, a bundle of cotton batting, a bunch of orris and violet powder, well just as much as you can afford, the more the better—and a trunk that has outlived its usefulness as a traveling companion. With a tape measure you secure a double length and breadth of bottom and sides, allowing the sides to be covered only to the tray. Each compartment of the tray also, and the cover as well for beauty's sake, must be padded in order to carry out perfectly the sweetness of the idea.

After the cheese cloth has been measured off and cut, you lay it on a flat surface, and over one-half of this piece arrange a light wadding, using the other half to cover. Two layers of cotton I find quite sufficient. Between each one the sachet-violet and orris flour are scattered. A few tiny gold head-tacks and a small hammer will finish the work in fine shape.

DOROTHY MADDOX.

trimming the better, and the sleeves should not be tight enough to give the hands that swollen appearance so often produced by the deep, tight cuffs. The neck is best cut away a little to show the throat, and the hair should be dressed without tags or pins of any kind, to attract attention before one sees the woman herself.

Mrs. Cleveland, who is really the "show patron" of the picture galleries, has decided that of all the many photographs, the one with the neck cut round, with a deep chiffon ruffe around the neck, is the best. She is so pleased with this one, in which she is simply dressed, that she has directed her photographer to have 200 finished up without the name. "Mrs. George Cleveland," underneath, so that she may write her autograph there and send the pictures to her friends.

Never, when dressing for a picture, wear anything which is in the extreme of style. The fashions will change next year. And then the now pretty picture will be queer because of the dress. The same is true of hats. Do not wear a hat at all unless it be a small bonnet with a ruffe, or a small sailor hat, or the ever-fashional sailor hat.

The Princess of Wales, who is one of the most photographed women in the world, realizes this fact of plain dressing; and the photographs taken of her years ago are as fashionable in style now as they ever were. Particularly was this true of the hats and gowns which she wore in her photographs of a year ago, when in mourning for the Duke of Clarence. Her crepe bonnets were small and set well back on her

trimmer. They always take that way, but we never say anything more."

HOW STOUT PEOPLE SHOULD DRESS AND POSE.

Stout people are at a disadvantage in a picture. The pretty lines of the shoulder and neck are lost, and there is too often a choky, stuffed look, where there need only be grace.

To remedy this, the throat should be dressed low all around. The hair should be dressed high and the hands should be placed anywhere but near the bust or stomach. Dull goods produce the effect of silliness—velvets or plumes should not be worn, as they are too bulky. With hair dressed high and a rather low corsage, with lace veiling the neck and no ornaments of flowers or jewels, a stout woman can take as graceful a picture as either she or her friends desire.

A fine example of stoutness and grace in a picture are the likenesses of no less a personage than Queen Victoria.

At the time Miss Georgia Cayman visited her photographer she hit upon a happy pose for a plump young woman. Seating herself in a narrow-backed chair, she turned her head back a little in profile, and smiled into the face of the camera as if she were speaking to a friend.

"That is the secret of the good photos the actresses take," said one of the best photographers in the world. "They easily imagine people are looking at them."

When Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, went to have her picture taken to be put in a group of Cabinet ladies, the artist posed her smilingly into the heart of a rose, and the picture fell far short of doing justice to Miss Herbert's classic face. The eyes were lost in their downcast gaze, and the nose, which would have been a joy in profile, was unappreciated.

HOW TO MANAGE THE HAIR.

One can hardly dress the hair too loosely for a picture. Mary Anderson used to say that she arranged her hair as carefully as if for a dinner party, and then went to work and pulled it down again. By which she meant that she loosened it until it was fluffy around the head, forming a rich setting for the face.

Many photographers insist upon touching down the hair with powder "to bring on the high lights," and they have that a bit of lamp black may be used upon the eyebrows "just to shade the eyes becomingly."

Mrs. Harrison's spirit rebelled against these improvements, and so in many of her pictures the delicate tones of her hair and eyes were faded, when seen after the camera had done its work for them.

Miss Winie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy," has suffered a camera martyrdom in her efforts to supply all her friends with the pictures they craved. Wrapped in her father's flag, she was posed as "the daughter of the Confederacy," and she has gladdened the old South by giving herself up to be taken in all sorts of military attitudes. She has a fine figure, and obeys the artistic instincts of photography by showing her form as well as her face.

HOW TO CONCEAL BLEMISHES.

It is easy, in a picture, to conceal any blemishes that may exist in life.

An obnoxious mole, too prominent for a beauty spot, may be covered with wax and powdered over. A light veiling may be draped over scars and bruises.

One of the most famous beauties that ever lived, the Empress of Austria, has been a well-known personage for years, but it was her acquaintance with Bulow which brought her into general notice.

Fraulein Marie Rudolph, to give her full name, has kept the newspaper stand by the Potsdamer Bridge for eight years. She selected her booth with a shrewd eye to business, and also consulted her own personal tastes.

Here, by the bridge, is the center of the musical life of Berlin; here, within a radius of half a mile, are the great conservatories, the concert agencies, the music-publishers, the boarding-houses full of music students; it is



### Great Sale of Men's Spring Suits.



Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$11, \$10.50 and \$10, of stylish and durable materials, now \$7.45

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$11.50 and \$12, Oregon and California Cassimeres, now \$8.45

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$15, \$14 and \$13—those are single-breasted Sacks and Cutaway Frock Suits, made of all the new and fashionable materials—now \$10.75

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$17, \$16 and \$15 all wool tailor-made suits, in the latest shapes of Frock and Sack styles, and can be worn with pride and satisfaction, now \$10.75

**\$12.00**



Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$18 and \$19, of imported materials, in single and double-breasted Sacks and Cutaways, now \$13.50

**\$13.50**



Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$22.50, \$21 and \$20, in Prince Alberts, single and double-breasted Sacks and Cutaway Frock styles; materials, imported French Worsted, English Clays, of all colorings, perfect fit and faultlessly made, now \$15.00

**\$15.00**

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$25, \$24 and \$23, no finer or better suits, consisting of all the different materials for dress, for which your tailor will charge no less than \$35 to \$40, now \$18.00

**\$18.00**

128 to 134  
North  
Spring  
Street.

# Jacoby Brothers

Leading  
Clothiers  
and  
Shoers

## Our Great Unloading Sale

WIDE-AWAKE purchasers will watch their opportunities, and opportunities will occur every day, hour and minute this month. Since the commencement of our Unloading Sale our business has doubled and trebled—yet our stock is so immense at this far-advanced stage of the season that we will continue the slashing and slaughter of prices during this week.



### Unloading Boys' Suits!

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$2, now \$1.25.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$3, now \$1.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$4, now \$2.45.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$5, now \$3.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$6, now \$4.75.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$7, now \$4.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$7.50, now \$5.95.



### Furnishing Drives!

Men's bleached or brown drill Drawers, elastic anklets, made to sell for 50c, now 25c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear in all the plain shades, made to sell at \$1.50 a suit, now 35c EACH

Men's Unlaunched Shirts, double reinforced front and back, 4-ply linen bosoms, made to sell at 50c each, now 33c

Men's full-size Night Robes from Wamsutta muslin, made to sell for 75c, now 45c

Men's Stanley Madras Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, soft bosoms, in all the latest spring colorings, made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c



### Great Sale OF Straw Hats

Men's Straw Hats, worth 75c, now 35c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.00, now 45c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.75, now 75c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.50, now \$1.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.75, now \$1.25.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$2, now \$1.50.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$3, now \$2.

## GREAT SALE OF SHOES!



Ladies' Flexible Black Dongola Oxfords in all the different toes and widths, which were made to sell at \$2.25 and \$2.00, now \$1.50

Ladies' Flexible Tan Goat Oxfords, tips to match, in the latest toes and widths, which were made to sell at \$2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

Ladies' Flexible Tan Russia Oxfords, with tips to match, all widths and sizes, made to sell for \$2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

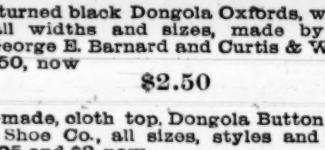


Ladies' Flexible White Canvas Oxfords, white kid trimmed and tips to match, made to sell for \$2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

Ladies' hand-turned Black Dongola Oxfords, artistically designed tips and latest styles, which were made to sell at \$2.50, now \$1.75



Ladies' hand-turned black, gray and brown undressed Kid Oxfords, in all the latest lasts, that were made to sell at \$3, now \$2.00



Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50



Ladies' Vici Kid, hand-made Button Shoes, with French calfskin leather tips, all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

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## UJI AND KYOTO,

Where the Cheerful Tea Plant of Japan

Has its Fragrant Lair and Rears Its Bushy Top.

The Shogun Policy of the Ancient Mikados.

Which Was Different from the Shogun Policy of Mississippi-Growing, Firing, Handling, Shipping and Drinking Tea.

Special Correspondent of The Times.

YOKOHAMA (Japan) May 1, 1893.—The opening of the tea season is always an important event in Japan. The tea harvest, which begins in May and ends in October, is divided into four periods, termed the first, second, third and fourth pickings, which follow each other at intervals of thirty or forty days. Each picking gives about the same results in quality, but each yields a product which differs widely in quality.

The first picking furnishes what is known to the trade as the "new season's tea," which is always by far the choicest and most delicate-flavored leaf obtained from the plants during the year.

The rich and well-to-do Japanese secure the greater part of the choicest of this crop, being willing to pay a high price for tea, but that which could be obtained by export. From \$1 to \$2 a pound is not an unusual price paid for tea here on the ground by native purchasers.

There are even choicer teas than these, for two or three

years, the price named, and the amount of such tea is limited, and it is only obtained at all from the most favored localities and by the plants having the most careful management, as seen in the tea gardens shaded from the sun in summer and shaded from the frost in winter.

Each year, however, there is a

smaller yield, and each year there is

## HOMING PIGEONS.

The Great Tournament Coming On:

To Be Held in Connection With the Columbian Exposition.

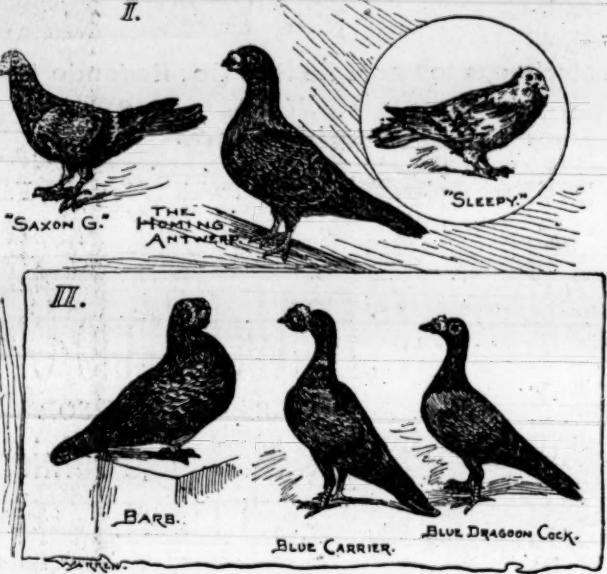
Anecdotes of the Practical Use of These Famous Birds.

And Their Adaptability to Sporting Purposes—Characteristics of the Carrier Pigeons, and How They are Trained.

*Special Correspondence of The Times.*  
New York, June 3.—This is a notable year in the history of homing pigeons in the United States, by reason of the long-distance competitive flights to be made from the Chicago Exposition grounds to various parts of the country. For some weeks the birds belonging to members of the various clubs have been exercising their wings in the regular annual races of 100, 200, 300, 400 and 800 miles. These races, although annual fixtures, this year serve as preparatory tests; that is, the birds making best records in the annual races will be the ones to fly from Chicago, in consequence of this all the races from points located as near as may be on an air line from the lofts of the homing fanciers to Chicago, and are chosen in each case with reference to the distances between them and the

Newark, N. J.; Theodore P. Green of Woodbury, N. J.; R. G. Frackleton and R. W. McGuire of Milwaukee are among those that have been associated with this sport for many years, and while much credit is doubtless due to others who have promoted long and swift flying, these should certainly be mentioned in any article on the homing pigeon.

One hundred years ago pigeons were regularly employed in England by commercial men and others to carry messages and for record flying. It is likely that the old carriers, dragoons and horsemen were used as message carriers. Pigeons had been so employed in all parts of the old world from time immemorial. Belgium then, as now, devoted most attention to the flying pigeon, and it is in that country that the superb birds once called Flying Antwerp, but now known as homing pigeons, were developed. This wonderful breed has been produced by the fusion of many strains, including the English dragoon, a Belgian pigeon called the smerie, which from its round head and occasional frills was probably of owl parentage, a round-headed long-flying bird called the coquette, the barn and others. The homing pigeon was brought to a degree of perfection sufficient to drive all other breeds from the speed and distance-flying field about fifty years ago. The method of breeding was, of course, to pair the best performers regardless of color or type. It follows, naturally, from such an mixture of breeds that there is much variation of type among the homers of the present. These characteristics, however, persist in all first-class flyers; the head is broad and well developed, the wattle is small, the breast and shoulders are deep and broad, and the hinder part of the bird tapers gracefully.



1. Three homers. 2, Three breeds that are crossed to produce homing pigeons.

lofts. The flying stations of the Empire City Flying Club at Belfield, O., 100 miles from Clearfield, Pa., 300 miles; Mercer, Pa., 300 miles; Medina, Pa., 400 miles, and Napoleon, O., 500 miles. The stations chosen by the other clubs and fanciers are similarly placed with reference to Chicago and the location of the clubs. The date of the Chicago flights is to be determined upon the close of this series of races, which will close on June 17. The prizes to be awarded by the World's Columbian Commission are a medal and \$50 for each bird making the swiftest flight from the exposition grounds to Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; medal and \$25 for birds making the second best speed return to these points; medals to all those whose birds reach Washington or vicinity in 72 hours, Philadelphia or vicinity in 75 hours, New York or vicinity in 78 hours, and Boston or vicinity in 85 hours. Special prizes are offered as follows: Medal and \$50 for bird making quickest flight of 500 miles in an air line from the exposition grounds; medal and \$50 for bird making quickest flight of 400 and under 500 miles in an air line; medal and \$40 for bird making quickest flight of 300 and under 400 miles in an air line. For bird making quickest flight of 200 and under 300 miles in an air line, medal and \$25. For bird making quickest flight of 100 and under 200 miles in an air line and diploma to second and third birds making these shorter flights. The four cities mentioned are not to compete in these shorter flights.

Homing pigeons are frequently spoken of as written about as carrier pigeons. This is not correct; the carrier pigeon is now kept only for show. There is some difference of statement as to who introduced homing pigeons into America. Francis Whitley of Newark, N. J., who has a very large loft, tells me that he was the first to own homing pigeons, and says he introduced them in 1885, when he built a cote in New York. Most printed works on the subject say that John Van Opstal of New York city had the first pigeons here, and that he introduced them in 1872. It is not my purpose to settle this important question. It is certain that the sport of flying homing pigeons has now reached very large proportions in the United States. Most homing fanciers belong to homing clubs, and the clubs are united in two central bodies, the American Federation of Homing Clubs and the League of American Homing Clubs. The American Federation has its headquarters in Philadelphia, and is the older body. L. W. Spangeli of Brooklyn is the president; F. Pepin of Elizabeth, first vice-president, and C. H. Jones of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer. T. F. Goldman of Brooklyn is president of the League of American Homing Clubs, C. H. Gale of Detroit, first vice-president, and H. E. Lonsdale of Washington, secretary and treasurer. It is whispered that a movement is on foot for a consolidation of these two bodies, and most pigeon fanciers hope that it will succeed. It would be perhaps unjust to say that such thorough sportsmen as homing fanciers must be ever at enmity with each other; but it is true that the existence of two central bodies to which homing clubs may owe allegiance is not productive of that harmonious cooperation which is above all things to be desired.

AMERICAN PIGEON FANCIERS.

The lofts of homing fanciers are now pretty well scattered over the northern half of the country, although there are many more in the East than in the West. The names of Henry Wagner, J. C. Harris and John Hicks of Boston; John Shepard, James A. Stovel and F. Prinz of Philadelphia; G. E. Hook of New Bedford, Mass.; Samuel Wallace and H. V. Lonsdale of Washington, Dr. J. H. Burns and Charles Parkinson of Detroit, George H. Rowland of Newark, Alfred E. Cordova, Joseph R. Husson and S. von Moers of New York, Eli Morton, Conrad Mar and William Bennett of

Waterloo was fought. He arranged with an English officer to take some of his pigeons with him, and, as soon as the battle was over, liberate them, after having fastened to them messages telling how the tide had turned. This was done. Rothschild got the news away ahead of any one else and bought all the government securities he could lay hands on. These appreciated tremendously when the news became common property and added greatly to the Rothschild fortune.

In Belgium every one, rich or poor, high and low, prince and laborer, has his homing birds, and matches are regularly flown for prizes and for fun. On holidays and Sundays the air is filled with the whirr of wings, and sometimes special trains are run out of Antwerp for the purpose of taking homers to towing points. One year the federation of Verviers shipped 50,000 birds to the races and distributed 1400 prizes. In this country the flying qualities of homers have more than once been utilized. Some years ago John Van Opstal established regular communication between his New York place of business and his home near Fredericksburg, Va. Also Mr. de Cordova, New York banker, has told how he was sued for damages for loss from a turn in the market one day while he was away fishing, the message to his broker being sent via his farm at North Branch, N. J. Mr. Cordova also arranged for regular messages by pigeon post from his office to his New Jersey home when he was away from business for a time, and found it a great convenience. In Cuba homers are regularly used to carry messages for a certain newspaper, and many other instances of these birds being put to practical use in these practical ways may be related.

HOW HOMING PIGEONS ARE OPERATED.

Most governments, including that of the United States, now keep birds in training for military purposes, and all readers or newspapers are familiar with the flights that have been made lately from our new warships to the shore, conveying tidings of the progress of trial trips. It has even been proposed some quarters to keep lots of birds regularly on the ships, and it has been imagined by those unfamiliar with the project that it would be possible to train the birds to fly to the ship to which they belonged; no matter where it might be located. Mr. Whitley, Mr. Goldman and other experts with whom I have talked, have assured me that this is nonsense. The quality that renders the homing pigeon valuable as a flier is his love for home and his wonderful memory. If he be liberated at any point, no matter how far removed from his home, he will try to find it. But if the route from the place of liberation to the home loft be one with which the bird is entirely unacquainted, it is a question of chance as to when it will return, if ever. It is for this reason that fanciers, before allowing their birds to make long flights, test them with shorter flights in the same direction from home as the location of the "tossing" point for the long journey. It is the common practice of pigeon fanciers to lay out these training points in as near an air line as possible, but Mr. Whitley in training his birds for the Chicago matches has adopted a different plan. His lofts are in Newark, N. J., and his first training station for the Chicago flights was at Hamburg, Pa., ninety-eight miles away, the second Newport, 160 miles, then Cresson, Pa., then Steubenville, O., then Columbus, and after that, of course, Chicago. If you look at the map you will see that this route forms a curve, and is somewhat longer than that laid out by the members of the Empire City Flying Club, which is an advantage. Mr. Whitley reasons that the birds, as far south as possible in their flight without going too greatly to the distance to be covered. In this way he will get better weather conditions than the straighter and more northerly course is likely to afford, and he says, though the homing pigeon is a hardy bird, the swiftness of its flight is undoubtedly affected greatly by the weather. If it is too stormy the bird may seek shelter, and in that way may lose a good deal of time.

The best records made in this country by homing pigeons are: Best day's work, 540 miles, by the six birds, Misay, Balfour, Lady Hawk, Ruth, Rover and Stanley, from Elba, Va., Providence, R. I., between 5:20 a.m. and 6:45 p.m., June 28, 1892; best average speed, 1195 yards a minute; greatest distance flown by homing pigeons, 1182 miles, by Fred Bower's Darby and Joseph, from Pensacola, Fla., to Fall River, Mass., July 24 to August 8, 1892; best average speed for American birds, 1723 yards a minute, 324 miles, by Gilman E. Hook's Sleepy, from Lyons, N. Y., to New Bedford, Mass., July 6, 1891; 671 miles in 2 days, 9 hours and 32 minutes. F. Bower's Husky, from Owasso, Mich., to Fall River, Mass., July 29-31, 1891. This broke the American record for most speed, 525 and less than 800 miles.

THE PIGEON AS A MESSAGE CARRIER.

The use of pigeons as regular carriers of messages, of course, declined and almost ceased upon the introduction of



Three homing pigeon fanciers.  
1. T. Fred Goldman. 2. John Van Opstal.  
3. Theodore P. Green.

universal postal and telegraph service, but they have frequently been called into requisition during later years when for one cause or another neither mail nor telegraph could be used. Homing pigeons were found to be especially valuable during the last siege of Paris, when a regular pigeon post which carried letters into the beleaguered capital was operated, the birds being sent out of the city by balloon, and such other ways as opportunity offered. In some instances, newspaper were photographed on a film of collodion or paper, one inch or two in size. This was rolled up and placed in a small quilt which was tied by the ends to the stem of one of the center feathers of the tail. Sometimes instead of photographing a newspaper, the messages it was desired to send into the besieged city were set up in type and the proof was photographed. In either case upon the arrival of the bird the rolled slip of paper or collodion was unrolled and deciphered by means of the microscope. The fees regularly charged were one franc a word, and amounted in some instances to as much as \$500 for the messages carried by one bird.

It is related that Baron Rothschild made a good deal of money by the judicious use of pigeons when the battle of

this technical violation of the rules caused an adverse decision to be made. In extenuation of his mistake in signing the message himself, the messenger who bore the band said that when he got to the office the operator was in bed sound asleep. It was with difficulty that he was awakened, and he refused flatly to sign the dispatch. But this was not considered sufficient, and the result was that the relations between certain fanciers became strained to the breaking point, and no reconciliation has yet taken place, or is likely to occur.

METHODS OF BREEDING AND TRAINING.

The homing pigeon is an interesting bird. More than any other fancy pigeon, he resembles the ordinary pigeon. If you desire to establish a loft of your own, the initial expense need not be more than \$50 or \$75. You will go to some reliable fancier and from him purchase a dozen birds at an expense of \$25 or \$30. You can build a loft that will do very well for \$25 more, though there is no reason why you should not have a \$100 back yard, and if you live in a city you may find it necessary to put it upon the roof of your house. In fact some of the most famous lots in America are perched upon the flat roofs of city houses. If any of the birds you have bought are old ones you will find it necessary to keep them in close confinement all their lives, for once liberated they will surely seek their own home and be lost to you forever, or until the former owner returns to you. I was shown the other day, in one of the largest lots in the country, four or five birds which had been sold to some person who had liberated them after having clipped their feathers, thinking that they would for the rest of their lives remain near their old home. Of course, the man in whose loft the birds are would gladly return them to their rightful owner, but he has sold so many birds in the last few months that he cannot place these. The homer is not a very mild bird. In fact, he is pugnacious, and can be caught only by its owner in the loft or by the aid of a specially contrived net.

The essential features of a loft are plenty of room, cleanliness, shelves for nesting, a bathing place furnished with running water, an "area" and "bob wires." The area has a hinged door opening into the loft on one side, and an opening protected by the "bob wires" which communicates with the outer air. The "bob wires" are so arranged that when the bird alights it cannot get outside and desires to return to the loft, and when it is released, they will swing inward and allow him to do so, but will not swing outward. This is to keep the bird that has just made a flight captive until he

## A WORKING DOG.

Who Earns His Own Living Canine Fashion.

How "Strip" is Employed by a Great Electric Company to Reconnoiter Underground and Among "Insulator Bars."

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The little fox terrier whose portrait you see here is one of the cleverest dogs in the world.

Just as some of the performing animals at circuses are taught tricks, dancing, jumping through hoops, and all that, this little dog, whose name is Strip, has been taught to lay down electric wires underground.

His master, the foreman of some big electric works in London, told me all about him, and gave me his photograph which is a capital likeness. Strip is a pretty little fellow, with a white head, body and legs, and tan markings, and such a bright, knowing face.

Strip began to earn his living when

## THE LONGEST RAILWAY.

The Czar's Great Project for Steam Travel Across Siberia.

Engineering Magazine.

The proposed Trans-Siberian Railway will be the longest in the world. As to its commercial importance there may be different opinions. The steppes of Western Siberia are susceptible of settlement and cultivation, and may add considerably to the wheat fields which compete with those of America. The river valleys of the Amur region are also capable of cultivation, and may in time support a large population, while the Ussuri country is known to be rich in coal and iron. The long stretch of over fifteen hundred miles from Tomsk to the headquarters of the Amur, however, can never have much local traffic. The climate and soil alike forbid settlement, and a small business in horses and cattle from the north herd and in grain from the forests of the Amur basin and the Western Trans-Baikal, with the supply of the mining regions on the slopes of the Jablonov, will be the most that can be expected. Through commercial traffic will be large enough to warrant the construction of a railroad, though the road is to be built on the western half of the line, and is of considerable importance on the eastern side. The Trans-Siberian is to be built on the western side, and the Trans-Caspian on the eastern. The Trans-Siberian will be the main line of communication between the west and the eastern empire, and will be placed in a position of great advantage. The shrewdest of the Chinese statesmen are aware of this, and their efforts to strengthen their northern frontier are in contrast to the weakness of the English, who seem now, as always, to be together on their naval force to check the designs of their great rival in the east.

Strip's master was very busy, helping the workmen to lay the electric wire along through the pipes which run under the streets. Strip sat there watching the men working away with their long poles. Suddenly one of them exclaimed: "What a pity this little fellow couldn't help us!"

Strip's master, struck with the idea, looked at the dog, then at the hole; the pipe was quite large enough for the dog to get through.

"Well, we will try," he said, "and see whether we can make Strip understand what is wanted."

So he fastened the coil of wire to a wire, and he tied the rope to the dog's collar. Then he took him to the opening in the pavement. Strip wagged his tail intelligently, and started down into the opening, but I am sure he must have felt very much puzzled, and probably he was rather frightened, too, when he was put right inside and could see nothing, but a long, narrow, dark passage stretching away to the right and to the left, with just the faintest glimmer of daylight showing at either end.

I don't know whether he sat down and howled or not, but I should not be surprised if he did. After a time he must have thought that there might be a way out at the place where the light ahead showed the end of the passage, for he started off down the narrow opening on his right.

There was not much difficulty in getting along at first, but by and by something hard and cold seemed to block up the path; not quite up, though, for by squeezing and jumping Strip got over it.

Poor little dog; those great big things which stood in his way, which are called "insulator bars," must have been a great trial to him, especially as he did not know that they are used to prevent the electricity from escaping.

There were ten of these bars to be got over before he could reach the gleam of daylight, which grew brighter and brighter as he went on. I fancy if one could ask Strip what he hates most in this world he would answer—not cats—not rats—not children who pull his tail—not "insulator bars."

At last he reached the end of his journey, with his rope dragging the wire behind him.

When he was safely out the men began hauling at the rope until the electric wire was pulled along through the pipe. Then Strip, over whom everybody had been making a great fuss, had the cord tied to the other end of the wire and fastened to his collar again; and he was put down the same opening into the pipe, to carry the wire to the other end of the passage.

This was the most difficult part of all, for course Strip wanted to turn to the right and go the same way again. But various jerks at the rope from above told him he must not go that way. I don't know how long it took him to find out what was wanted, but at last he gave up trying to go to the right, and turned round and started off to the left on a brick trot.

It was not long before he learned to do exactly what was wanted, for Strip is a clever little dog, as can be seen. For three years, now, he has been busy laying down the electric wires under the streets of London.

Of course, things do not always go smoothly, and Strip, feeling lazy, like every one else, sometimes cuts himself up and goes to sleep in the pipe instead of running along with the rope, or the rope gets loose and he arrives without it. Still, Strip is fond of his work, and, no doubt, when he gets a crowd of other dogs around him he boasts of his performances and holds forth on "Underground London." As soon as the rope is fastened to his collar now he knows what he has to do, as he jumps into the hole and sets off down the pipe to the point where the workmen are waiting for him. It only takes him a few minutes to do what before took hours and hours.

Strip is not quite the first dog who has ever done this work, for the firm who employ his master once used a retriever dog, but this dog was not nearly so clever as Strip and did not care for the work.

Sometimes, when the electric wires have gone in very awkward places, and when the openings are too small for even Strip to squeeze through, the workmen have fastened the cord to the tail of a rat and sent that down the hole.

Rats, though, are not to be trusted like dogs. They do not seem to feel the responsibility of their position, and they certainly do not take a pride in their work, as Strip does, but isn't it wonderful that rats can be made to do at all?

In the picture you see Strip just coming up after one of his underground journeys and waiting for the rope to be untied.

What is the best manner of poisoning a person?

"Personally," said the scientist, "I should prefer to use the best of chemicals, easy to cultivate, the bacillus of any of these malignant diseases, and, judiciously administered, they would cause death, while the murderer would run no risk of being found out."

Do you suppose this is done to any extent?

"No. Capable scientific men are too few, and they don't go in for this sort of thing. If they did, however, it wouldn't be known."

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